

Soldiers - 1929

Awards for Valor.

# SERGT. GONZALES VERDUN GOLD BOOK NAME ENROLLED ON

Second Soldier Of Old  
15th To Be Honored

By French City

3/9/29

Another Harlem soldier was honored last week by having his name entered in the "Book of Gold" of the City of Verdun, and by receiving the Verdun medal for heroic service in the battles of Verdun, Argonne Forest and the Meuse. Sergeant Fernando P. Gonzales is the name of the soldier referred to.

He served overseas as a corporal in Company A of the 369th Infantry, and has continued his service with the successors of the overseas regiment, the present 369th Infantry N. Y. N. C. He is a sergeant in company I of the new regiment.

This award is made by the Association des Auccieus Combattants de Verdun, an organization composed of officials and prominent citizens of the City of Verdun, France, noted for its heroic resistance to the German advance during the world war.

The "Book of Gold" will eventually contain the names of all soldiers who participated in the defense of Verdun, but Sergeant Gonzales is one of the few American soldiers, thus far, to have been so honored. Lieut. Frank E. Spencer, who served overseas as regimental sergeant major, is the only other non-commissioned officer of the regiment to have been so honored.

## TRIBUTES PAID NEGRO SOLDIER

Army Honors Tillis For Feat  
In Rescuing

Fellows  
Enquirer-Sun

A negro private stood beside a colonel at Fort Benning Saturday

afternoon while the 24th infantry passed in review. The Negro's honor.

Colonel Paul C. Galleher, commander of the regiment, presented Private Lawrence A. Tillis, Company G, with a certificate notifying him he has been awarded the soldier's medal for heroism in time of peace by the president of the United States.

Private Tillis, on March 30, rescued four men who could not swim when two buses conveying the baseball team of the 24th infantry from Tuskegee, Ala., to Fort Benning ran into an open bridge and plunged into a swollen stream about 10 miles from Phenix City.

The official citation of the war department calls attention to the Negro's bravery. A letter from Major General Stephen Fuqua, chief of infantry, said, "I wish to extend to you my hearty congratulations upon this merited distinction."

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Discrimination

# JIM CROW TO PREDOMINATE IN U. S. CAMPS

Color Line Drawn by

War Department

*W. E. Bowen*  
Maj. Burton E. Bowen, acting assistant to the adjutant general of the war department, has definitely let it be known that it is the policy of the war department officially to discriminate against its citizens. In a letter to William W. Hunt, 6540 Vernon Ave., who made application for enrollment at the citizens' military training camp for the Chicago district, Major Bowen inclosed a copy of an order issued in 1917 by the secretary of war and released by Gen. Robert C. Davis, adjutant general, that sets forth plainly the attitude of the government on this subject.

The order reads *6-22-29*

Subject: C. M. T. C. for Colored candidates.

To the commanding generals of all corps areas *Chas. E. Bowen*

1. If sufficient applications are received from qualified Colored applicants to warrant approval of same, separate sections in the camp for white and Colored students, or separate organizations for instruction and separate messes will be established on the same principle as is now the custom in the regular army. Colored organizations shall be maintained as separate companies, battallions or similar units.

2. The organization of units in C. M. T. C. for Colored candidates should be ordered by corps area commanders if on a date one month prior to the opening of a camp applications received from qualified and eligible applicants are sufficient to reasonably assure the enrollment of not less than 50 men in any unit. When the organization of units for Colored candidates is once ordered the unit should be established even though the number of candidates actually reporting at the camp becomes very small. When less than 50 applications are received for a camp in one month in advance of the opening of a camp, organization for Colored units will not be authorized and applicants will be notified of the decision immediately.

By order of the secretary of war,  
(SGD) Robert C. Davis,  
Major General, the Adjutant General.

The government, it seems, is following its policy of making this a white man's country in every respect except in time of war, when it becomes everybody's country. Young men seeking to fit themselves to be in position to protect this country in time of need must do it to the accompaniment of prejudice and humiliations. If a person desires to attend these training camps, maintained by all Americans, he must do it in segregated camps and under segregated conditions. And judging from comments of young men who have learned this fact, there will be no segregated camps this year, because there will be no one to attend them.

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Historical  
**HERALD**

Newport News -  
Va

JAN 12 1929

**COLORED SPANISH WAR  
VETERANS WILL INSTALL**

The Captain Turner camp, Spanish American War Veterans, (colored division) of the National Soldiers Home, will install officers for the coming year on next Thursday night at the regular meeting. The following is the list of officers who will start their terms:

Commander—Charles H. Burress.  
Senior commander—Amos Parker.  
Junior vice-commander — Charley

Fall.

Chaplain—C. A. Yalney.  
Adjutant—Walter Howard.  
Quartermaster—Alovenzo Harris.  
Par instructor—J. H. Scippio.  
Sergeant major—L. E. Phillips.  
Officer of the day—J. D. Young.  
Officer of guard—Julius McCorkle.  
Trustees—James Jordan, James M Banks, and Willie Watts.

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In Confederate Army

## Negro Body Servants Feted

:: TEN CENT BILL AND STEVE GUESTS AT QUITMAN ::

## By Veterans at Reunion

Quitman, Ga., October 7.—(Special.)—Bill Yot, old "Ten Cent Bill," and Steve Ebberhart, the latter in his hundredth year, have not forgotten the United Confederate Veterans and the veterans today showed Bill and Steve that they have not been forgotten.

Bill and Steve, two aged negroes who went through the war at the side of their white masters, are honored guests at the annual reunion of the Georgia division, which opened here today.

At this afternoon's session Ten Cent Bill and Steve were called on to speak. Both of the negroes are almost too old and too feeble to move by themselves, were assisted to the platform. There they talked as best they could and though their voices were barely audible to the large crowd their every word was cheered by the assembled veterans.

NEWS

Henrich, Cal.

APR / 9/1929

### Pensioners of 2000 A. D.

THIS is only 1929, but if history repeats itself there will be veterans of the World war still alive and drawing pensions in the year 2000.

Daniel F. Bakerman, last survivor of the Revolutionary war, lived until April 5, 1869, or 86 years after the war ended. Hiram Cronk drew a pension as a veteran of the War of 1812 until his death on May 13, 1905, at the age of 105 years. Five soldiers of the Mexican war are still on the pension rolls 80 years after the close of that war.

In this connection it is interesting to note that two women who are mothers of Civil war veterans are still drawing pensions today. They are Samantha Button of West McHenry, Ill., and Samantha Farrer, a negro woman of Athens, Ala.

Although the Civil War ended in 1865, it is quite probable that a veteran or two who followed Grant may be alive and drawing a pension in 1950. Considering the vastly greater number of those who fought with Pershing in France, it is not unreasonable to suppose that some of them will still be in the land of the living in the year 2000. A youngster of 17 who enlisted in 1917 would be 100 years old then. And with the greater span of life which modern science is making possible there will doubtless be many to attain that age.

# G. A. R. PROTEST UNION

## Shout Protest Of Reunion Of North and South

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—(C. N. S.) — Nine hundred gray-haired men, who, in the sixties, battled with the rebel soldiers in defense of the union, shouted their protests against a proposed reunion of the soldiers of the North and South.

The resolution favoring such a joint resolution was introduced by Leroy T. Carleton of Maine and sounded the battle call for the 500 delegates.

"They were wrong in 1861," shouted Frank O. Cole of New Jersey, "and until they admit they were wrong, and not until then, will we join them."

Whereupon the entire group surged to their feet and pandemonium broke out. For several minutes the hall rang with the cheers of the delegates.

The sixty-third national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic "disproved" in no uncertain terms, and formally rejected the resolution for joint reunion, which was said to have the approval of President Hoover and 31 states.

Chagrined over the ignominious defeat of their plan for the reunion of the Blues and Grays, the southerners brand the action of the Union veterans as "un-American" and charge that those who are objecting to the union never "smelt gun powder in the war."

According to Richard A. Sneed, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, they will make no further effort to reunite the forces of the Civil war.

The G. A. R. encampment selected Cincinnati, Ohio, for the next year's meeting.

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Monuments, etc.

# Memorial to Negro Soldiers and Sailors

## An Empty Honor, Says J. H. Howard

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—(By J. H. Howard for ANP)—As far back as May 28, 1917, Hon. L. C. Dyer, Congressman from St. Louis, Missouri, introduced a bill for the erection at Washington, D. C., of a monument or memorial as a tribute to the Negro contribution to the achievements of America. This bill was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, from whence it never again saw the light of day during that session of Congress.

In 1919, after the World War, in which the Negro again distinguished himself and helped add to America's achievements, General Sherwood, a veteran of the Civil War, a member of Congress from Ohio and who had himself commanded Negro troops, offered a similar bill to that offered by Mr. Dyer in 1917. This bill was referred this time to the Committee on Library.

Congressman Norma J. Gould of New York was chairman of this committee. A public hearing was held and largely attended by those interested. Previous to this speeches were made on the floor of the House extolling the bravery of Negro soldiers and sailors. Notable among these speeches was that of Hon. Murray Hurlbert of New York, which was published as a public document.

This bill met with a similar fate as the Dyer bill and died in committee. Not again until 1924 did this "ghost of Banquo" appear, when Mr. Will Wood of Indiana introduced a joint resolution which was referred to the Joint Committee on Library, when another public hearing was held. The Hon. George Wharton Pepper, senator from Pennsylvania, was chairman, but did not preside. Hon. Simeon D. Fess, senator from Ohio, presided in his place. Needless to say, the resolution died with that Congress.

Undismayed and still believing the American people owed this debt of gratitude to the Negro soldiers and sailors, a new champion was found and Congressman Will Taylor of Tennessee introduced another joint resolution with his Memphis constituents in mind that met the same fate.

Congressman Taylor, urged on by Robert R. Church, presented in the last hours of the short session of the recent Congress the resolution which was passed by both Houses and ap-

proved March 4, 1929. It is Section No. 5 of this resolution, which we quote, which clearly becomes a joker and an empty honor. This is what some people are throwing their hats in the air about and shouting: "See what we get." They fail to realize we had the privilege to raise five hundred thousand dollars without the consent of Congress. Read carefully:

"Section 5. That to defray the necessary expenses of the commissioner herein created and the cost of procuring plans and designs, site and other incidentals necessary to the construction for a memorial building as herein provided, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any funds available in the United States Treasury, a sum not exceeding \$50,000 to be available when the sum of \$500,000 shall have been collected and paid into the hands of the National Association (Incorporated), for purposes in this Act provided.

"Section 6. That said commission shall from time to time submit to Congress a detailed statement as to the progress of the work. Approved March 4, 1929."

Pioneer Depicter of the Negro to Be Honored by Memorial.

Joel Chandler Harris in his introduction to the poems of Irwin Russell, published in 1888, pointed out the great talent of this young Southerner who was the first writer to attempt a delineation of the plantation Negro, and in a letter to Irwin Russell's sister, the author of "Uncle Remus" said: "No man in the South has ever produced gave higher evidence of genius during a period so short and so early in life. . . . I have always regretted most deeply his untimely death. Had he been spared a few years, all the rest of us would have taken back seats so far as representation of life in the South is concerned."

Yet all these years have passed without any being made, so far as we know, to perpetuate the memory of this son of Mississippi who died at twenty-five, before he could give

more than an intimation of his special gifts. It is gratifying that this omission should be repaired, as it will be when the citizens of Port Gibson erect a memorial which they have planned and announced. It was in this town in the lower Mississippi Delta region that Irwin Russell was born in 1853. A slender volume of his unpublished poems contains that one by which he is remembered. "Christmas Night in the Quarters", a comparatively long poem which first appeared in *Scribner's magazine* in 1878, the year of the author's death.

Of this poem, an editorial in the *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot* says:

He was at his best in the comparatively long poem, "Christmas Night in the Quarters". The story of the banjo's invention in this poem is in the light imaginative manner and bears witness to his command of the old-fashioned Negro vernacular. Through a Negro narrator, Russell ascribes this musical discovery to Ham, the son of Noah who conceived the idea of the banjo while on the Ark. In leading up to the story Russell describes the flood in terms which accurately reveal the narrow horizon within which the mind of the Southern Negro of antebellum days was confined.

It is interesting, in connection with Russell's legend of Ham and the banjo, to recall a lively discussion which took place in 1855 in the columns of the *Critic* on the subject of banjo music as played by the Negro slave. It was precipitated by an article in that magazine by Joel Chandler Harris in which he said:

The banjo may be the typical instrument of the plantation Negroes, but I have never seen a plantation Negro play it. I have heard them make sweet music on the quills—Pan's pipes; I have heard them play passively well on the fiddle, the fife and the flute; and I have heard them blow a tin trumpet with surprising skill; but I have never seen a banjo or a tambourine or a pair of bones in the hands of a plantation Negro.

"Uncle Remus" goes on to explain that his experience was confined to the counties of middle Georgia where he grew up and where he attended hundreds of corn-shuckings, Negro camp-meetings and plantation frolics. George W. Cable, whose inimitable sketches of Louisiana Negroes and stories of Creole life brought him fame and money, contributed to this discussion by writing, "I have listened half a night to Negroes sing to their banjo in Louisiana. . . . But it is a fact that where you find one Negro with a banjo you find a hundred with a fiddle." We do not recall what Thomas Nelson Page said about the musical instrument most typical of the Virginia Negro, but several *Critic* readers claimed that "Uncle Remus" was mistaken. Many years after this incident, Mr. Cable stated in a letter to the present writer that Joel Chandler Harris was entirely correct in saying that the banjo was not in use among Negro slaves in Southern states.

But we have wandered from the subject of the Irwin Russell memorial. And now we return to it for the purpose of expressing our pleasure in the intention of Port Gibson citizens to honor the memory of this gifted young poet who opened up a field that has yielded a rich harvest and who died before he could realize how fruitful his youthful attempts would be for American literature.

## Unveiling Of Tablet To Georgian Sunday In North Carolina

BY JOHN T. BOFFEUILLER  
—In the Atlanta Journal—

By the impulse of that sentiment which is the life and soul of noble feeling, a large assembly of Americans will gather on the afternoon of August 20, under the fleecy clouds and blue skies of North Carolina, to honor a native son of Georgia.

Many hearts are impressed by the appropriateness of the day—Sunday, the place—Westminster Abbey of the South and the purpose of the occasion—to adorn the memory of Joel Chandler Harris with the flowers of admiration, appreciation and gratitude. Admiration for his genius, appreciation for his virtues, and gratitude for his services to mankind.

He will thus be honored, under the auspices of the Uncle Remus Memorial Association of Atlanta, because his aims were lofty, because he has contributed so much to the happiness of unnumbered millions of human hearts, because not one of the many golden chords of his nature was ever broken or out of tune with the world's sweetest cadences, because he was one of the nation's most noted men of letters, and because he has left a priceless legacy of joy to the present generation and to generations yet unborn.

Impressive and intensely interesting will be the exercises accompanying the unveiling and dedication of the tablet as a memorial to Joel Chandler Harris, at the open-air Westminster Abbey of the South, Calvary Episcopal Church, Fletcher, N. C. If it be permitted the redeemed of earth to look down from the Celestial glories upon the transitory scenes of this world, how Harris's heart will thrill with joy as he views this picture, and recalls the beautiful idea of some one that "It is only the hours of sunshine that are marked upon the dials of memory."

He will behold with especial delight the many children in the assembly, particularly the bright faces of those from his native county of Putnam. The most fervent aspiration of Joel Chandler Harris while in life was the happiness of children. Earth had for him no sweeter music than the laughter of childhood, provoked by "Uncle Remus" and his wonderful stories of "B'rer Rabbit" and "B'rer Fox."

The gifted Lucian Lamar Knight, who has delighted multitudes with the beauty and sweetness of the works of his genius, editorialized with Harris on the *Atlanta Constitution*. He knew him intimately. Knight thus wrote of Harris while

he was yet living:

In purity of heart, as well as playfulness of spirit, he has always kept close to the realm of childhood. The first is not needed to mellow his heart; nor the sunset to make his life more golden than it is.

Inscribed on the granite memorial which marks the resting place of Joel Chandler Harris in West View Cemetery, Atlanta, are the following beautiful lines written by Harris himself:

I seem to see before me the smiling faces of thousands of children, some young and fresh and some wearing the friendly marks of age, but all children at heart, and not an unfriendly face among them; and, while I am trying hard to speak the right word, I seem to hear a voice lifted above the rest, saying: "You have made some of us happy," and so I feel my heart fluttering and my lips trembling, and I have to bow silently and turn away and hurry back into the obscurity that fits me best.

Next to the laughter of children, he loved the melody of birds. The feathered songsters were always interesting and beautiful to him, and he delighted to see their graceful forms among the flowers of which he was so fond. And, so it came to pass, and according to the beautiful story, he named his own home "The Wren's Nest," which the Uncle Remus Memorial Association of Atlanta has dedicated to his memory as a literary shrine, where human minds and hearts may gather, and commune, reflect and rejoice.

If I were to compare Joel Chandler Harris, with his modesty, gentleness and tenderness, to a bird, I would select the dove, of meekness, innocence and love, the messenger with the green olive leaf of peace and reconciliation, that peace and friendship which Harris wished and sought for all the nations of the earth.

Doves and robins and morning larks around of circling in the sky above "The Wren's Nest," and at night mockingbird fill the air with melody.

When Harris lived at "The Wren's Nest," it was always June time, with its sunshine and roses, in his home. He was in unison with all that was gentle, kind and tender and true.

Harris was noted for his undeviating kindness, justice, mercy and sympathy towards humanity. He was never incited by personal interests. Selfishness found no responsive echo in his heart.

His portrayal on hundreds of printed pages of the old-time southern negro ranks as one of the conspicuous achievements in American literature. Here he is master of the perfect dialect and genuine folklore. He has embodied deliciously the humor of the ante-bellum plantation black. Avery's *History of Georgia* says: "The

South owes a debt to Mr. Harris for snatching from oblivion pictures of a personality so pathetic and so valuable."

Harris created the inimitable and unapproached character of "Uncle Remus" and he became a familiar name in every American household. He was swept on the flood tide of his extraordinary popularity in this country to foreign lands and quickly reached the pinnacle of universal favoritism. "Br'er Rabbit" and "Br'er Fox" reveled in European applause.

Aside from Mr. Harris's matchless "Uncle Remus," he made other priceless contributions to literature, and they also captivated the critics of America and the savants of Europe. Besides these, the versatility of his wonderful genius was seen in powerful political, economic and philosophical newspaper editorials, and in masterly literary criticisms, and it danced and rippled and scintillated in the exquisite poems of his soulful wooings. His loyalty to the flag which now floats over the land was glowingly attested in the patriotic anthems of his pen. He exulted in the progress of the south, proclaimed her splendor and peerless, and believed that she was the destined section of America's future greatness and glory.

As the years roll by, this memorial of Joel Chandler Harris at the open-air Westminster Abbey of the South, in the "Land of the Sky," will live to teach its beautiful and inspiring lesson. Since the morning stars first sang together the aspirations and achievements of man have been represented by symbols of remembrance. Cherished memorials of marble and tablets of bronze have been erected in honor of Joel Chandler Harris, a literary mecca has been dedicated to his name, eloquent eulogies have spoken his praises, and at each recurring anniversary of his birth bright tributes are placed upon the altar of his fame.

And yet, in the Shakespearean words, "There is more owing him than is said."

# Maine Will Erect \$50,000 Statue To Soldier-Founder Of Howard University Soon

An equestrian statue to cost \$50,000 will be erected at Gettysburg to General Oliver Otis Howard, Commanding Officer of the Third Regiment of the State of Maine and founder of Howard University. The statue is to be completed by November 8, 1930, the one hundredth anniversary of the General's birth, and was made possible by a resolution passed in the last session of the Maine legislature.

## Sign the Bill

Students of the Howard University Summer Session will make a trip to Gettysburg during the early part of August. They will leave a marker on the site of the statue, and as their annual custom, will assemble on Cemetery Ridge and sing their Alma Mater in honor of General Howard.

The Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, in submitting its estimate to the Legislature, suggested that an equestrian statue would be appropriate and that the base would be of Maine granite "to typify the rugged soil from which sprang this soldier son of Maine and the only general officer from Maine who rose to the command of an army in the field."

General Howard was a native of Leeds. He was graduated from West Point and rose to be colonel of the Third Maine regiment. He lost an arm in the Battle of Fair Oaks and returned to Maine for recruiting service while still convalescent. He went back to the front after the battle of Manassas, became major general and was at different times in command of the army of the Potomac, of the Cumberland and of Tennessee.

AMONG THE MEASURES passed by the Legislature in the session which has just adjourned is a bill appropriating \$25,000 for the erection of a monument to the former Fifteenth Regiment, now called the Three Hundred and Sixty-ninth. This work has been placed in charge of a commission consisting of Colonel Hayward, who led the Fifteenth in the World War; Charles W. Fillmore and Louis Cuvillier.

IT IS EARNESTLY HOPED that the Governor will sign this measure. No American regiment in the war had a more brilliant record than the one which is still popularly known as the Fifteenth New York. Beginning with the exploits of Henry J. and Needham Roberts, it carried on so well that finally the whole regiment was decorated by the French for bravery. It was the first American regiment to fight its way to the Rhine. In the face of the constant censure of Harlem within and without the city, it is well to have an enduring monument to the valor of Harlem's boys on the battlefield.

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National Guards.

## **CO. M. PRIZE WINNER**

**CO. M., OF BATTALION, RECEIVED  
CUP FOR SMALL ARMS PRO  
FICIENCY — 372D INFANTRY  
UNIT ALSO AWARDED CAMP  
DEVENS STREAMER**

The Boston Traveler said this week in its news columns: Company M machine gun company of the third battalion 372d infantry, Massachusetts national guard, a colored organization is proudly displaying a handsome, engraved silver cup, awarded to it by the Ladies Auxiliary of company of the old 6th regiment, M. V. M., for proficiency in small arms for the period ending July 20, 1929. The company had the largest number qualified in small arms at South armory before going to Camp Devens.

### **Title and Cup**

At Camp Devens the company won the streamer as the best company in camp in 1928, and repeated in 1929.

The cup was awarded in memory of the late Maj. George Braxton and bears the names of those qualified, as follows: Capt. William E. Simmons 2d Lt. Edward F. D. Janifer 2d Lt. Anselmo Krigger, 1st Lt. Guy F. Williams, Sergt. Frederick D. Gibson Sergt. William H. Love, Sergt. Thomas E. LeBeau, Sergt. Charles W. Harris, Sergt. Maurice H. Dempsey, Priv. 1st class, Lloyd P. Wheaton, Priv. 1st class, George E. Wynne, Priv. William W. Betts and Priv. George R. O' Banyoun.

Capt. Simmons has seen service in the regular army and served in the world war overseas with the infantry. He entered army life as a bugler and with the 10th cavalry saw service in the Philippines and in the Ute Indian campaign. He served as lieutenant in the 372d overseas under Gen. Gougeon. Since the war he has been in the national guard.

A former captain of the company Raymond S. Jackson, who gave up his command because of illness, is a Western Reserve University and Harvard graduate, and another college man among the officers is Lt. Krigger, an old Rindge school athlete and graduate in civil engineering of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of 1917. He has been an assistant engineer for 12 years for the state highway commission.

Company M in 1927 sent four enlisted men to take examinations for commissions and all passed. This is believed by the officers of the company to be a record. Three of these have since been commissioned.

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Officers

## WEST POINT'S ONLY COLORED CADET

Cadet Parham is the first Negro who has entered the U. S. Academy at West Point in twenty years.

So long a period had elapsed and the cadet corps at West Point had become so unaccustomed to the presence of a colored boy in their midst that the entrance of Parham and his apparent deliberate purpose to stay and battle it through no doubt profoundly shocked the white young West Pointers and centered attention on the Negro cadet all over this prejudiced ridden country.

Immediately prophecies were broadcast that his life would be unendurable, that he would be given the "silent" treatment, that he would be an outcast and would finally surrender his right to be educated—the only one of his race—at the expense of the United States government at the government's educational institution, supported and maintained by the taxes paid by several million members of his own race as well as by the races whose members enter West Point without exciting comment or attention and who find no barriers in the way of their successful pursuit of the West Point course to graduation except those erected by themselves through lack of ability or character.

In the old days when from time to time at not infrequent intervals colored boys were appointed to the Academy the public looked upon it as a matter of course; the cadet became accustomed to them and though bitter and mean prejudice was frequently manifested by some of the cadets there was never apparent the thought or purpose of exclusion of Negro boys from the institution.

The fact, however, that no Negro has been a member of the cadet corps for so long a period seemed to have established grounds for their permanent exclusion and Parham's entrance seemed a signal for determined and persistent effort to prepare the public mind for his imminent failure at the Academy either because of inability to master the course or because driven to leave on account of absolute isolation as a cadet and to which were added contempt, insult and humiliation.

From the very beginning propaganda of every kind carefully prepared to make it appear that Parham's life at West Point was unbearable was distributed throughout the country and found their way into the columns of Negro newspapers which in ignorance contributed to the plan to destroy the morale of the colored boy.

The latest contribution of hate came from the pen of an alleged "officer" at West Point in the N. Y. World.

This "officer" refused to be interviewed unless his statement was published "verbatim." He detailed minute-

ly Parham's pitiable situation and declared that he would not be at West Point after the December Exams.

The lies of the officer were repellent and placed the Academy in a most unfavorable light so much so that the Superintendent was moved to issue a statement refuting the officer's lies and permitted Parham to give his own version of his life at West Point which showed that it was radically different from the propaganda published concerning him.

From his statement his treatment varies little from that accorded colored boys who preceded him at the Academy.

We are glad that Cadet Parham was accorded the privilege of speaking for himself to the public and that his statement will set at rest the purposeful propaganda from white sources and the silly and harmful twaddle on the part of those colored people who are always ready to believe and broadcast the worst about themselves racially.

We believe that the fighting qualities exhibited by Parham guarantee that he will make a successful and creditable finish, but in the event of his failure the Negro boy who succeeds him will complete the course.

One thing is certain, with the return of Negro representation in Congress, sooner or not very much later there will be Negro graduates from West Point, and per-

Annapolis  
CITIZEN  
KEY WEST, FLA.

MAY 25 1929

No negro has ever been graduated from Annapolis (though three went there between 1875 and 1878) but three of the 12 negroes who attended West Point did graduate. They were Henry O. Flipper (1875), who served for a time as lieutenant in the regular army but was discharged because of difficulties; John B. Alexander (1887), who died in 1894 while serving as military instructor at Wilberforce university, and the late Charles Young (1889), who became the only full-fledged negro colonel in the peace-time establishment and served as military attache to the negro republic of Liberia. Our entire diplomatic staff there is colored and a former sergeant in our army—also colored—commands the Liberian troops. There are still some half dozen negro commissioned officers in our regular army (commanding troops of their own color) but none in the navy where enlistment is practically confined to whites. Negro officers in the world war included two colonels, four lieutenant colonels, a dozen majors, 16 captains and hundreds of lieutenants.

NEW YORK WORLD

1929

## WEST POINT NEGRO DENIES UNFAIRNESS

No Sign of Discrimination or  
Prejudice, Says Parham

JOINS IN CADET SPORTS

Slightly Behind in Mathematics,  
Gets Extra Coaching

By Frank T. Ketter

Special Despatch to The World

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Breaking a policy in effect for more than a century, Alonzo Parham, Negro cadet at the Military Academy here, was permitted to talk to a reporter for The World for publication to-day. Parham bitterly objected to the publicity he has recently received and said it was "discouraging to see his position so badly misrepresented and to be singled out as an object for pity."

"Published reports that cadets never talked to me or that my relations with them are strained are absolutely false," he went on. "I realize that orders cannot be issued governing friendships and that such a matter is purely personal. Statements to the effect that cadets have been ordered not to talk to me are false."

"Since July 1, when I entered, my treatment at the hands of officers and cadets has been fair and never under any circumstances has there been any sign of discrimination or prejudice."

"All the officers are giving me a square deal. I have participated in every activity with other fourth class men from the minute of my arrival, and in addition to the military drills have participated in intramural sports—playing baseball, basketball, football and other games. In the football trips to Boston, New Haven and New York City I have marched with my company and sat in the stands exactly like the other cadets."

Troubled by Mathematics

Mathematics has given Parham considerable trouble, and he admitted that since the first week's instruction in September he has been deficient. He said: "During the first week I asked for and received extra instruction on two occasions at conferences with the officer instructors. When, with a number of other fourth class men, I was posted as being deficient we were all ordered to attend conferences four times a week from 5.10 P. M. to 6.10 P. M. Three other cadets were in my section. This time is ordinarily free."

When asked if he had received cadet coaching at night, Parham replied he had never requested it. In all other academic and military subjects Parham stated he was proficient, and that the mathematics course was the only one giving trouble.

Major Gen. William R. Smith, Superintendent, was also interviewed. He deplored the publicity Parham is receiving and stated that it was having a most harmful effect. "This young man is absolutely on his own, exactly like every other cadet, and to single him out merely because of his color is un-American," said Gen. Smith.

"Parham's academic standing in mathematics has been commented on in the press. While he is deficient in that subject, at one time there were eighteen other cadets with lower marks than his and at the present time there are ten below him. In Parham's class at present a total of forty-two cadets are deficient in mathematics, while in the third class sixty-one are below our required standards.

#### All Not to Be Discharged

"To predict that any or all these cadets will be discharged this December is impossible, as invariably a large number of the deficient cadets make passing marks. Last year 140 cadets were examined and only seventy failed to pass and were honorably discharged. Parham's daily marks show that he is failing to pass by only a few tenths."

"Is Parham isolated from the other cadets in any way outside of rooming alone?" was asked of the Superintendent.

"He is not," was the emphatic reply. "If you could spend a few days here you would see him marching to all formations, participating in every activity and in every way treated like other cadets."

"Have orders been issued requiring cadets to refrain from talking to Parham or having social relations with him?"

"No; if I discovered any officer or cadet issuing such orders or joining in a movement or clique to do such a despicable thing I would immediately bring him before a general court-martial. In fact, I might almost consider that hazing if cadets were involved and under the law in such cases Congress has authorized me peremptorily to dismiss hazers."

#### Story in Sunday World by Civilian, Not Officer

The fact that a cadet may be entirely respected by his fellows at West Point and yet have no easy-going social contacts was pointed out Sunday in a special despatch to The World from West Point. Though Parham is given a precise square deal in every respect at the academy and though his equals and superiors talk and deal with him fairly in every activity, he has made no close friends or chums.

When words pass between himself and the other cadets they are pleasant and fair words. But they deal always with routine matters of life, such as meals, orders, exercise and drill. The wall that stands between his classmates and himself is erected as much by Parham as by the other cadets. He himself as clearly as others realizes his unique position and does not attempt to form any contacts except the routine and necessary ones.

Owing to a misunderstanding on the part of a copy editor and through no fault of the correspondent at West Point the headline and introductory

## LIEUT. COL. GREEN IS RETIRED

Lieutenant Colonel John E. Green, Infantry, was placed on the retired list November 15, on his own application after more than 30 years' service, Acting Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley announced, Monday.

Lieutenant Colonel Green filed his application for retirement under the law which permits an Army officer to be retired in the discretion of the President after he has been 30 years in service. President Hoover approved his application.

The War Department gave Lieut. Col. Green's home address as 251 Adams street, Oakland, Cal.

Lieut. Col. Benjamin O. Davis Cavalry, who is the ranking colored Army officer, is professor of military science and tactics at Wilberforce University. Acting Secretary Hurley stated that Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, requested on June 6, last, the detail of Lieut. Col. Davis to duty at that institution, but was informed that his services were not available as he had been detailed to duty at Wilberforce.

#### Reserve Army Officers End Annual Training

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., May 24.—Sixteen officers of the United States infantry reserve completed two weeks of intensive training in military science and tactics here Saturday. This course includes study of combat principles of infantry units.

Col. Thomas S. Moorman, Birmingham, is commanding officer and Col. Benjamin O. Davis, ranking officer of the United States army, executive officer.

The following officers are enrolled in the course: Captain—Elisha Henry Jones, Talladega, Ala.; Arthur Philip Hayes, Tuskegee Institute; Aaron Day, Atlanta; First lieutenants—Charles J. Adams, Selma, Ala.; Oscar C. Lawless, Talladega college, Ala.; Lawrence A. Oxley, Greensboro, N. C.; Wilfred Ferguson, A. and T. college, Greensboro, N. C.; Cleve L. Abbott, Tuskegee Institute; Lonnie William Lott, Mobile; George Bishop, Love, A. and T. college, Greensboro, N. C.; Walter Harold Smith, Atlanta. Second lieutenants—Alstynne McMillian Watson, Atlanta; William E. Spencer, Raleigh, N. C.; Ernest Lee Ralford, Greensboro, N. C.; William Arthur Tisdale, Birmingham, and Earl Theodore Winder, Nashville.

# Race West Point Cadet Declares His Position There Has Been Mistakenly Described and Object of Publicity

## In a Special Interview With New York Work Writer, Alonzo Parham Says His Treatment Has Been Absolutely Fair, Without Bias

By Frank T. Ketter

(Special Despatch to The World)

West Point, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Breaking a policy in effect for more than a century, Alonzo Parham, Negro cadet at the Military Academy here, was permitted to talk to a reporter for The World for publication today. Parham bitterly objected to the publicity he has recently received and said it was "discouraging to see his position so sadly misrepresented and to be singled out as an object for pity."

"Published reports that cadets' conferences with the officer in charge never talked to me or that my relations with them are strained are absolutely false," he went on. "I realize that orders cannot be issued governing friendships and that such a matter is purely personal. Statements to the effect that cadets have been ordered not to talk to me are false."

"Since July 1, when I entered, my treatment at the hands of officers and cadets has been fair and never under any circumstances has there been any sign of discrimination or prejudice."

"All the officers are giving me a square deal. I have participated in every activity with other fourth class men from the minute of my arrival, and in addition to the military drills have participated in intramural sports—playing baseball, basketball, football and other games on the football trips to Boston, New Haven and New York City. I have marched with my company and sat in the stands exactly like the other cadets."

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"He is not," was the emphatic reply. "If you could spend a few days here you would see him marching to all formations, participating in every activity and in every way treated like other cadets."

"Have orders been issued requiring cadets to refrain from talking to Parham or having social relations with him?"

"No; if I discovered any officer or cadet issuing such orders or joining in a movement or clique to do such a despicable thing I would immediately bring him before a general court-martial. In fact, I might almost consider that hazing if cadets were involved and under the law in such cases Congress has authorized me peremptorily to dismiss hazers."

## 428th Infantry Captains Made Majors

Six World War Lieutenants are Also Promoted

WASHINGTON, D.C., (C.N.S.)—Officers of the 428th Infantry, Reserve Corps of the United States Army, a Negro regiment, received well deserved promotions last week.

Captain Campbell C. Johnson, executive secretary of the Twelfth Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association and Captain Howard Donovan Queen were advanced to the rank of major. They will continue to command the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the 428th Infantry, as heretofore.

First Lieutenants, Walter H. Mazzyck, Thornton H. Gray and Joseph H. Cooper and G. A. Ferguson were advanced to the rank of captain. All of these men are World War service men with fine records.

In addition, several of the junior officers were promoted, including 2nd Lieutenant L. H. Russell and F. L. Slade, who became first lieutenants and Maurice Johnson, J. H. Robinson, Hyman Chase, and E. R. Welch, graduates from the Reserve Officers Training Corps at Howard, who were advanced.

The regiment is making rapid progress under the command of Lieutenant Colonel West A. Hamilton.

Officers.

that Governor Louis L. Emerson had appointed Dr. Spencer C. Dickerson, 3763 South Parkway, prominent Chicago physician and major in the Eighth Illinois regiment, to the colonelcy to succeed former Col. Otto



Col. Dickerson

B. Duncan, who was deposed by executive order following his trial for illegal disposition of government property under his care.

Dr. Dickerson was born in Austin Tex., Dec. 1, 1870. He received his early education in Texas, graduating at the University of Chicago in his home town, and the University of Chicago. Later he attended and received his medical degree at Rush Medical college in 1901. As an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Dr. Dickerson became one of the most noted members of the medical profession in Chicago. He is a member of the staff at Provident hospital.

Joins Eighth

The new colonel joined the Eighth regiment in 1914 and saw service in the Mexican border campaign in 1916. He went overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces as lieutenant in the Eighth and returned as a captain. For brilliant service rendered in France Captain Dickerson was promoted to the rank of major. With the announcement that Major Dickerson had been selected colonel many ex-members of the regiment have indicated their intentions to rejoin.

Was Track Star

Colonel Dickerson was a member of the track teams at the University of Chicago in 1894 and 1895. At the present time he is affiliated with the Chicago chapter of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity, the Appomattox club, the Chicago Assembly club, member of the board of management of the Wabash Ave. Y. M. C. A.; N. A. A. C. P.; president trustee board of Grace Presbyterian church; member of staffs of Dailey and Provident hospitals; National, Chicago, and American medical association, and Order of C (University of Chicago). Dr. Dickerson's wife is the former Miss Daisy Hunter.

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Officers.

## THE CASE OF COLONEL GREEN 129

RUMOR has it that Lieutenant Colonel John E. Green, the ranking Negro officer in the United States Army, is to voluntarily retire from active service this fall. This is a great pity because Lieutenant Colonel Green is only 51 years old and if he stayed in the army until 64, the age of retirement, he would undoubtedly retire a major general.

Negroes who understand the jim crow ways of our army will understand why Lieut. Col. Green would want to retire. He is evidently tired of standing the gaff. Appointed from the ranks in 1901 after passing a competitive examination, he has been shuffled hither and yon in obedience to the dictates of Mr. James Crow.

An army officer is supposed to serve equal and alternate periods with troops and on staff duty. The experience of the Negro officers has been that when their periods of service with troops were up they were shunted off to Liberia as military attaches or to Wilberforce University as instructors in military tactics, while white officers received staff assignments to the various army schools, departmental staffs or to European and Asiatic capitals. The result is that the white officer is bound to have much wider experience and contacts than the black officer. Colonels Young, Davis and Green all went through the same mill.

Again, the higher a black officer rises in the army, the more opposition there is to him because the army wants to get rid of him. Above the rank of First Lieutenant, white officers must serve under him and take orders from him. Of course this is considered intolerable in white America. In the case of Lieutenant Colonel Green, when assigned to duty with a regiment, all of the three-score officers except the Colonel are his inferiors. The higher he climbs the more difficult is it to send him on insignificant staff assignments such as Liberia and Wilberforce.

The Adjutant General of the Army has some job on his hands trying to figure out what to do with such an officer. Obviously, he reasons, one cannot send a black officer to London, Paris, Berlin, Rome, Bucharest, Copenhagen, Madrid, Peking or even Bangkok, nor can a black officer be made adjutant general or inspector general of a military department. So the only alternative is to make things so unpleasant for him that he will retire or, as in the case of Colonel Young, have a board of medical officers retire him because of alleged physical disability. Colonel Young almost became a general and that scared them to death. Make sure that they will try very hard to keep Colonel Green from scaring them.

There are several things Negroes would do if they were the kind of people they ought to be and claim to be. First, they would send petitions and delegations to the White House demanding that an end be put to segregation and discrimination in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, or that Negro units be in all branches of the nation's armed forces and be commanded by Negro officers. Second, they would flood their Congressmen and Senators with letters to the same purpose. Third, the various Negro communities would select from their midst the most mentally and physically fit young men and pay them a bonus to enlist in the regular army with a view to taking the annual examination for West Point from the ranks. Fourth, they would make every effort to elect Negro Congressmen where possible or to vote for white Congressmen pledged to give their Negro

constituents part of Annapolis and the West Point appointments. In this way we would soon have so many black officers that the old Liberia-Wilberforce game would no longer be workable. There would shortly be enough black officers to staff whole battalions and regiments and no longer would we be confronted with cases of discouragement of excellent officers like Lt. Col. Green.

But alas! we seem to be far more interested in trivialities or matters of no great import. Apparently we don't care about the fate of black army officers; we don't care about the 24th Infantry exiled in Georgia or the 25th Infantry and the 9th and 10th Cavalry doomed to seemingly perpetual service in the wastes of the Southwest; we don't care about the gross color discrimination in the Navy nor does it concern us greatly, in fact, at all, that black men are barred from almost all of the special services on land and sea. As long as we can hold conventions "throw" parties and talk loudly about the progress of the race we're seemingly satisfied!

## UNCLE SAM LOSES A COLONEL

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN E. GREEN, infantry United States Army, has been retired as of November 15 at his own request, after 30 years of service. He rose to his high position from an enlisted man. 12/7/29

Colonel Green is a Negro and he was treated as a Negro from the time he won his commission until he retired. In fact he very probably retired because he was tired of being treated as a Negro officer instead of being treated as an officer. On the surface he was accorded the same treatment and respect due a commissioned officer in Uncle Sam's army, but underneath the old prejudice showed itself. About half of his term of service was spent buried at Wilberforce or in the jungles of Liberia while white officers of lesser rank were placed in responsible staff positions in various parts of the world. He was a constant embarrassment to the white aristocracy of army circles who had to obey the regulations and appear to be treating him fairly. Now he is gone and they heave a sigh of relief. After all, Colonel Green is only human, and he deserves credit for standing the gaff as long as he did in the most color prejudiced branch of the United States Government, barring the Navy Department. Only Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin O. Davis is left to stand the punishment and he is buried at Wilberforce where the Government has always loved to exile its few Negro officers when they were not with troops. After him will come the young man now at West Point.

Colored people themselves could make the going a whole lot easier for such brave fellows if they really cared to do so. They could agitate constantly for Negro units in all branches of the military service. They could persuade more young Negroes to take the examinations for West Point either from civilian life or from the ranks of the four regular Army regiments composed of Negroes. They could elect three or four Negro Congressmen so we would be sure of having six or eight Negroes entering West Point every term. They could do all these things but the plain fact of the matter seems to be that they won't. This is lamentable but it is also true. And so it

ROY, N. Y.

RECORD

DEC 4 1929

THE NEGRO CADET.

Stories about race discrimination at West Point in relation to the Negro cadet, Alonzo Parkham, appointed to the Military Academy by Representative De Priest were spiked yesterday when the authorities at the academy permitted Parkham to give out the first interview permitted to a cadet in a century. Parkham denied any discrimination and asserted that he had had every courtesy from his classmates, his officers and his teachers.

Allowing as much as we wish for good sportsmanship, there is every reason to believe that, in the main, the statement of the cadet covers the ground. There is much racial feeling in the United States. It exists particularly in the South. There are representatives of southern states at the Military Academy. Doubtless they feel the old-time prejudices and very probably are irritated that the government permits a situation which, in their section of the country, is impossible.

But the United States cannot tolerate local and provincial ideas to rule in national affairs. Because the people of New Mexico consider Mexicans "greasers" and will not fellowship with them does not prevent the United States officially from being friendly with the people of Mexico and insisting that its representatives shall treat all citizens of the southern republic with perfect courtesy and honor. A West Point cadet is a representative of the United States and cannot allow his inborn sectional prejudices to rule.

Cadet Parkham frankly states that friendships are beyond the control of official rules. He does not expect his fellow cadets from the South to look upon him as an intimate. All he asks is the same kind of treatment that is accorded to any other appointee to the academy; and this he insists he is getting. While he may exaggerate for effect, he hardly would dare to go beyond exaggeration; and we may take it for granted that he is not the victim of serious hazing or of discrimination.

Doubtless the statement was revised, largely written, by the authorities. But it represents Parkham's position. Whatever the individual may think about the propriety of such appointments—and this will depend largely upon education and environment—it is Americanism to expect a cadet, once in the academy, to be treated properly if he behaves himself. Inequalities of treatment due to race, religion, color or any other such differences are intolerable and would bring an immediate reaction. While the Declaration of Independence was oversentimental when it asserted that "all men are created equal," it sounded a clarion cry of American idealism. At least America demands that they shall have equal opportunity and equal rights and privileges under the law.

# THE NEGRO CADET

An army officer at West Point has been quoted as saying that Alonzo Parham, the negro cadet recently appointed by Congressman De Priest (colored), is treated by the white cadets with cold formality, that there is no trace of friendliness in their attitude and that the negro is in the cadet world but not of it. Referring to this "embarrassing situation," the Philadelphia Record says: "It is possible at one and the same time to understand the attitude of the cadets and to sympathize wholeheartedly with the young negro. If Parham were to be graduated from West Point he would become an officer in the army, in command of white troops, and an associate of white officers. The situation would be uncomfortable to the point of unendurableness—and not through the fault of either party. The discomfort would spring from deep-rooted causes, differences that can not be wiped out at a stroke by legislative decree or individual action. They can be mitigated only in the passage of time, if at all."

Following the first reports the young negro cadet has spoken "in the first published interview permitted a West Point undergraduate in more than a hundred years." Presumably so extraordinary a permission was dictated by politics. At any rate in the character of the interview there is suggestion of careful coaching from "higher up." It is a flat denial that there has been "any sign of discrimination or prejudice." Yet it is insignificant that Parham intelligently recognizes an inescapable fact of human experience as follows: "I realize that orders can not be issued governing friendships and that such a matter is purely personal."

## CADET PARHAM NOT JIM-CROWED AT WEST POINT MESS TABLE

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Cadet Alonzo Parham, contrary to the statement made by the Brooklyn Times, white, suffers no segregation in the mess halls or at West Point, the AFRO was told here this week.

Parham is treated civilly. There are no vacant seats on either side of him at mess, as alleged, unless the cadets to whom the seats are assigned, are on sick report, on furlough, on pass, or on some such duty that prevents their being present.

A few days before Parham entered the Academy, the commandant of cadets ruled that Parham was to be treated with the same respect as the other plebes. This ruling has been and is being lived up to.

In the beginning none of the cadets paid any attention to him. Some of them refused to eat with him at mess. It was thereupon ordered that those who refused to eat beside him would not eat at all, and each plebe was assigned a seat.

Parham has cadet friends now with whom he pals after class and at games.

GAZETTE  
TEXARKANA, TEX

DEC 10 1929  
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## CAUCASIAN TO SUCCEED HIM; RUMOR

Alleged Connection With  
Illegal Sale Of Gov't  
Property Cause

FRIENDS ARE SHOCKED

Will Be Given A Hearing  
On April 1

Col. Otis B. Duncan, commander of the Eighth Infantry, Illinois National Guard, was relieved of command by order issued Tuesday from Springfield by Adjutant General Charles E. Black. The removal of Col. Duncan came as a result of his alleged connection with irregularities in the handling of government property in the Chicago armory, located on Giles avenue near 35th street.

### Investigate Charges

About two weeks ago, Capt. Clarence I. Riggs of the Eighth regiment was under investigation for the alleged illegal disposal of government stores in the armory to private individuals. Capt. Riggs was in charge of the supplies at the armory, and at the time the investigation was begun it was

rumored that some high officials in the regiment would be hit before the matter was closed. The removal of Col. Duncan bears out these rumors.

### To Get Hearing

Col. Duncan will be given a hearing April 1 in Chicago before a board composed of three brigadier generals, Abel Davis, John J. Garrity, and Frank R. Schwengel. Lieut. Clinton Rush, a Caucasian, formerly drill master of the regiment, has been temporarily appointed to the vacancy created by Duncan's removal.

The implication of the colonel in the alleged irregularities and his discharge came as a distinct shock to his friends in Chicago. He was always considered an honest and conscientious leader, and it seems incredible that he should be connected with irregularity of any sort.

## CANDIDATES FOR MILITARY HONOR ARE EXAMINED

The committee appointed by Congressman De Priest to examine candidates for appointment to West Point and Annapolis from Illinois met in the offices of Attorney Patrick B. Prescott at 38 South State street Monday evening and examined about 20 aspirants for the appointments. A fine array of young men were ushered into the office one at a time and examined by the committee.

There will be chosen two principal appointees to Annapolis and one principal appointee to West Point, with a corresponding number of alternates for each school. The committee is meeting nightly to consider candidates for these signal honors.

The committee on examination consists of: Assistant Corporation Counsel Patrick B. Prescott, Jr., chairman; Attorney Loring B. Moore, Dr. Spencer Dickerson, medical examiner, and Attorney William L. Dawson, military examiner.

## Negroes Given Training At Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 18.—Sixteen colored officers of the United States infantry reserve are encamped here for two weeks of intensive training in military science and tactics and combat principles of infantry units. This is the first opportunity since the close of the war that negro officers of the reserve have had to receive such instruction. Col. Thomas S. Moorman, (DOL) of Birmingham is commanding officer and Col. Benjamin O. Davis, ranking negro officer in U. S. army, executive officer.

The following officers are enrolled in the course: Captains Elisha Jones, Talladega; Arthur Philip Hayes, Tuskegee Institute; Aaron Day, Atlanta; First

Lieutenants Charles J. Adams, Selma; Oscar G. Lawless, Talladega College; Lawrence A. Oxley, Georgia; Bishop Love, Arthur W. Ferguson, A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.; Cleveland Abbott, Tuskegee Institute; Lonnie William Lott, Mobile; Walter Harold Smith, Atlanta; Second Lieutenants Alstyne McMillian Watson, Atlanta; William E. Spencer, Raleigh, N. C.; Earnest Lee Raiford, Greensboro, N. C.; William A. Tisdale, Birmingham and Earl Theodore Winder, Nashville.

## Retired U. S. Officer

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Joseph Y. Dendy, master sergeant of the medical department at West Point Academy, who was retired recently after twenty-seven years of service. He was a non-commissioned officer for twenty-three years of this time. Dendy was born in Canton, South Carolina, forty-six years ago, is married and has two children. He was guest of honor last week at a banquet given by the Cavalry Detachment at which high officials paid tribute to his spotless military career. Master Sergeant Dendy will be employed at the New York General Depot (medical section) in Broadway.



J. Y. Dendy

Soldiers - 1929.

Officers.

# Alonzo Souleigh Parham Enrolled As Cadet At West Point Military Academy And Enters Upon His Duty

## Reported Early Monday Morning, July 1, With 398 Other Plebes and Is Received Without Visible Signs Of Discrimination

West Point, N. Y.—Without any semblance of the unusual, Alonzo Souleigh Parham, 20 years old, of Chicago, came here Monday morning, July 1, from the Grand Central station on a train leaving there at 6.40 o'clock, presented his credentials as a "plebe" cadet, received a card and was assigned quarters, after being measured for his uniform.

NOW WEST POINT CADET



ALONZO SOULEIGH PARHAM  
Entered United States Military  
Academy, Monday, July 1.

mitted to display a photograph of his mother or sweetheart on the top shelf of his locker.

### Starts Drilling

As soon as the cadets were uniformed in their "beast skins" gray flannel trousers and shirts following the regulation bath and hair cut, they were assigned to squads and drilled. Onlookers watching the cadets drill were impressed with the fact that the officers are against discrimination and that reports touching on the matter have been based largely on conjecture.

It is estimated that the four years at West Point costs the government \$19,989 for each cadet. There is an allowance of \$1,072 a year for the cadets but they do not handle a cent of it during their four years' course. It is deposited monthly with the treasurer and is used to defray incidental expenses. Sometimes a cadet has some of this allowance left over at graduation.

Parham will be treated in exactly the same manner as the white members of the class. Colonel S. C. Richardson, commandant of the academy, said:

"There will be no discrimination of any description against Parham," the colonel said. Parham has been assigned to the 2d Company, the selection being made on a basis of height, according to the colonel. He was one of several assigned to a single room, but this assignment was made in accordance with the regular system followed at the academy, the colonel said.

## WEST POINT NOT BAD SAYS PARHAM

Chicago Whip

Writing a letter to his mother in one of his few spare moments last week, Cadet Alonzo Souleigh Parham, Chicago boy, who made his debut at West Point July 1, told her that he was getting along well and that West Point was not nearly as bad as it was painted by advance notices.

The discipline is very rigid, Parham wrote, but he has not yet noticed any sign of discrimination against him on account of his color. There is very little time for making acquaintances, and he has no idea yet what his fellow students think of him.

In spite of the rigid discipline and the full day's routine, the young man wrote, he likes the place and feels that he will be able to master the stiff course. He is kept so busy that so far

he has had time to write only one letter to his mother and has been forced to neglect a number of his friends whom he promised to write to.

## CONSPIRACY OF "SILENCE" IS AGREED UPON

### DePriest Candidate Enters West Point Monday With Class of 398.

### GETS SINGLE ROOM

#### Stone Floor, Gray Wall, Table, Chair and Locker.

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Alonzo S. Parham, 18, of Chicago, DePriest candidate, entered West Point Military Academy Monday.

He arrived early on the 6:40 a.m. train from New York and with other plebes was taken in a launch from Garrison to West Point.

As soon as the entire plebe (first year) class of 398 had been given gray flannel shirts and trousers, bath and haircut, they were assigned to squads and drilled. The new class could mark time before their school mates as they took the oath of entrance into the Academy.

At 5:30 first classmen stood in formation before General William R. Smith, Superintendent of the Academy, while chief clerk "Ike" Bogle had them swear allegiance to the flag and country and to serve four years in the regular army after four years spent studying at West Point.

Parham was at home in the drill. In high school he was a major of the Cadet R. O. T. C.

### Single Room

He was assigned to a single room, altho where they desire, two or more cadets have a room in common. Furniture includes a cot with Army gray blanket, chair, table, locker, no rug or curtain drapes. A photograph of his mother or sweetheart, but no other pictures or decorations are allowed.

West Point records show that four years training for each cadet costs the U. S. exactly \$20,000. Each cadet is paid \$1,072 a year for incidental expenses. This goes to the Academy treasurer and maybe some mite is left over at graduation time.

### Discrimination

There will be no open discrimination against Parham. Under cover, there will be piles of it. Hazing has been banned. Fellow students have however agreed among themselves not to talk with him or walk with him except in drills, and to use any other unofficial means to make him feel an outsider.

### Advised In Advance

Of all these slights, Parham has been warned in advance. He knows that the last colored man to enter the Academy was J. B. Alexander who stayed six months in 1918.

He knows of the trials of colored Charles Young, who graduated as a second lieutenant in 1887 after 4 hectic years.

He knows that of 22 colored men to apply for admission to West Point, only thirteen have passed, only three graduated and only one is in the regular army today despite the fact that there are four colored regiments in the U. S. regular army served altogether by white officers.

If the hazing by silence conspiracy goes thru, Parham may be a lonesome cadet until April of next year, when Congressman DePriest will make his second appointment to the Army school.

## OFFICERS OF "428TH" PROMOTED

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10/5/29

—(C. N. S.)—Officers of the 428th Infantry, Reserve Corps of the United States Army, a Negro regiment, received well deserved promotions last week.

Captain Campbell C. Johnson, executive secretary of the Twelfth Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Captain Howard Donovan Queen were advanced to the rank of major. They will continue to command the Second and Third battalions of the 428th Infantry, as heretofore.

First Lieutenants Walter H. Mazuck, Thornton H. Gray and Joseph H. Cooper and G. A. Ferguson were advanced to the rank of captains. All of these men are World war service men with fine records.

In addition, several of the junior

Officers were promoted, including Second Lieutenant L. H. Russell and F. L. Slade, who became first lieutenants and Maurice Johnson, J. H. Robinson, Hyman Chase and E. R. Welch, graduates from the reserve officers' training corps at Howard who were advanced. The regiment is making rapid progress under the command of Lieutenant Colonel West A. Hamilton.

# PARHAM BEGINS DUTIES AS WEST POINT CADET

Colonel Richardson Promises Race Youth Will be Treated Fairly

COLONEL  
DUNCAN  
OUSTED

West Point, N. Y., July 11. — Colonel R. C. Richardson, commandant of the military academy at West Point, in answer to inquiries of discrimination would be practiced against Cadet Alonzo S. Parham, Chicago Race Youth appointed by Representative Derricks who succeeded in passing all entrance requirements said that Parham will be treated in exactly the same manner as the white member of his class.

The officers at West Point are interested solely in what a man does, the colonel said. When a man enters the academy, the Colonel added, he turns over "a new page in the book of life and what is written there is written only by himself."

"There will be no discrimination of any description" against Parham, the Colonel said.

Parham has been assigned to the second company, the selection being made on the basis of height. He was one of the several assigned to a single room, but this assignment was made in accordance with the regular system followed at the academy, the Colonel said.

## Parham Sees Army Win Final Home Game

WEST POINT, N. Y. — The entire corps of cadets marched to the stadium from the parade grounds twenty minutes before the Army kicked off to Ohio Wesleyan. Several hours after the score was 19-6 in favor of the cadets.

The corps was led by the army band of eighty pieces. They marched through the stadium each step with concurrent cadence, 1200 men as a unit. Cadet Parham, left guide of his company, added color to this spectacular scene—full dressed, straight as an arrow and a grim determination in his general aspect, marked him as a kicker.

During the game, Parham participated in the yells, songs and whistles with a vigor and spirit that dispelled all rumors of homesickness, or yearning for "mamma's apron string." Parham has apparently overcome his nostalgia if it ever existed.

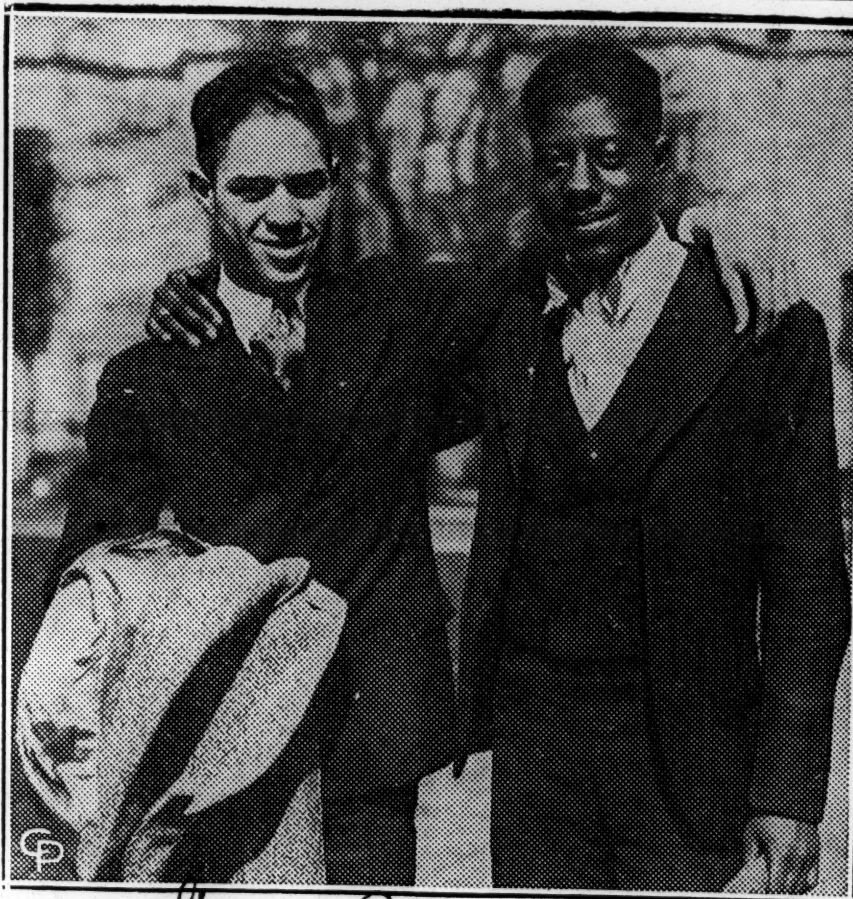
CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Col Otis B. Duncan was dishonorably discharged from the Illinois National Guard Monday by orders of Governor Emerson on account of alleged irregularities in the handling of government supplies. The charges dealt with the selling of government supplies to private individuals.

Col. Duncan until several months ago was commanding officer of the Eighth regiment of the Illinois National Guard. Shocked and surprised were his many friends when the charges involving him were made known. It is hoped that he will emerge unscathed.

Shortly after he had been relieved of the command of his regiment by the adjutant general of the state he shot himself through the left side in what was reported to have been a suicide attempt. Faced by possible disgrace and despondent over ill health, the recent loss of his father and the invalidism of his mother, Col. Duncan's mind was greatly upset and his injury for a short time seemed to have been very serious. He recovered, only to face the pangs of remorse which follow dishonorable dismissal.

Col. Duncan was one of the finest soldiers in the American army and his plight is viewed by many as a direct thrust at his excellent record and the fact that he was next in line for the rank of brigadier general, being senior colonel in the Illinois unit. Federal charges against him and the trial will be held in October, it is reported.

## One Gets There



Alonzo Souleish Parham, 20, Chicago youth, was sworn in at West Point Tuesday, the only Negro in a class of 390 and the first of his race to be there since 1918. Young Burns, on the left, failed several weeks ago to pass the requirements for entrance to Annapolis.

Col. R. C. Richardson, commandant of cadets, in an address to the incoming class declared that at West Point "there is absolute equality of democracy—the rich man's son is treated no differently from the poor boy—the color of a man's skin makes no difference."

Most of the students of the incoming class of "plebians" were assigned two or three to a room. Parham was given a small room off to himself. So far, he has been treated like the rest of the students, sitting at the dining table with the whites and being subjected to the same discipline.

## Negro at West Point Finds No Fault With Treatment

BY F. T. KETTER,  
Associated Press Writer.  
WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 2.—(AP)—Alonzo Parham, negro cadet appointed to the United States Military Academy from Chicago, in an interview today said that the treatment he has received since he entered the academy is absolutely fair and impartial.

The permission granted the cadet to talk for publication broke a policy which had been in effect at the academy for more than a century. Parham, directed to publicly recently given him and remarked that it was "discouraging to see my position so badly misrepresented and to be singled out as an object for pity."

"Published reports that cadets never

all come or that the relations with them are strained are absolutely false," Parham said. "I realize that orders have been issued governing friendships and that such a matter is purely personal. Statements to the effect that cadets have been ordered not to talk to me are false."

No Prejudice Shown.  
"Since July 1, when I entered, my treatment at the hands of officers and cadets has been fair and never under any circumstances has there been any sign of discrimination or prejudice." Parham added that "all the officers are giving me a square deal."

"I have participated in every activity with other fourth classmen from the minute of my arrival and in addition to the military drills have participated in intramural sports, playing baseball, basketball, football and several others. At the football trips to Boston, New

Haven and New York city, I marched with my company and sat in the stands exactly as the other cadets."

Mathematics has given Parham considerable trouble and he admitted that since the first week's instructions in September he has been deficient.

"During the first week," he said, "I asked for and received extra instruction on two occasions at conferences with the officer instructors. When in company with a number of other fourth classmen I was posted as being deficient we were all ordered to attend conferences four times a week from 5:10 p. m. to 6:10 p. m. Three other cadets were in my section. This time is ordinarily free."

When asked if he had received cadet coaching at night Parham replied that he never had requested it. In all other academic and military subjects he said that he was proficient and that the mathematics course was the only one giving him trouble.

Major General William R. Smith, superintendent, also deplored the publicity Parham had received and said it was having a most harmful effect.

"This young man is absolutely on his own," the general said, "exactly as every other cadet and to single him out merely because of his color is un-American."

### Deficient in Mathematics.

"Parham's academic standing in mathematics has been commented on in the press," General Smith continued. "While he is deficient in that subject, at one time there were 11 other cadets with lower marks than his and at the present time there are 10 below him. In Parham's class a present a total of 42 cadets are deficient in mathematics, while in the third class there are 61 cadets below the required standards."

"To predict that any or all of these cadets will be discharged this December is impossible, as invariably a large number of the deficient cadets make passing marks. Last year 140 cadets were examined and only 70 failed to pass and were honorably discharged. Parham's daily marks show that he is failing to pass only by a few tenths."

General Smith was asked if Parham was isolated from the other cadets in any way outside of rooming alone.

"He is not," was the emphatic reply. "If you could spend a few days here you would see him marching all formations, participating in every activity and in every way treated like other cadets."

## Negro's Treatment At U. S. Academy Is Fair

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 2.—(AP)—Alonzo Parham, negro cadet appointed to the United States Military Academy from Chicago, in an interview today said that the treatment he has received since he entered the academy July 1 has been absolutely fair and impartial.

The permission granted the cadet to talk for publication broke a policy which had been in effect at the academy for more than a century.

Parham objected to publicity recently given him and remarked that it was "discouraging to see my position so badly misrepresented and to be singled out as an object for pity."

Soldiers-1929  
Officers.  
BROOKLYN TIMES  
SEP 17 1929

COLOR MEN AT W. POINT

George E. Wibecan Speaks of State-  
ments Made by Herbert.

Editor, Brooklyn Daily Times:

Sir: Some years ago the writer of the "Beyond the Bridge" column in your paper wrote a scurrilous article reflecting on the colored people of Harlem, in particular, and the colored race in general. It caused considerable comment and indignation and those of us who protested to you about its viciousness were assured by your paper that there would be a discontinuance of such vaporings and malicious misstatements. It would seem, however, that the writer has returned and is writing true to form.

I have always regarded The Brooklyn Times as a family paper, free from the utterances of parasites who fatten on the kind of news furnished for "yellow" newspapers.

In the article by Herbert Corey published recently reflecting on the treatment of the colored cadet at West Point, he not only impeaches the administration there, the character of the cadets and the unethical conduct of his friend, "the Army officer," whom he speaks of, but also smears the institution itself, which is supposed to produce the officers of the Army, the defenders of our Nation. When he claims that the cadets treat their associate, Congressman DePriest's nominee from Chicago, Alonzo Parham, with contempt, he makes a claim that is at variance with statements that have appeared recently in the press from time to time and of the officer in charge at West Point. Assuming that there is some semblance of truth in what he writes, it is nothing to boast of or to publish and it is a reflection on the kind of training and the kind of men that are being trained in that institution.

His reference to Colonel Young as being the only colored graduate from West Point is a deliberate falsehood. There were two other graduates, Lieutenant Henry O. Flipper and Lieutenant John Alexander. His statement that Colonel Young committed suicide is a mendacious lie. Colonel Young died a martyr to duty. Denied, because of his color, the honors and promotions that should have come to him, he was assigned to Liberia, the African Republic, and died there of tropical fever. GEORGE E. WIBEKAN.

434 Pulaski st., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Sept. 15, 1929

LIEUT.-COL. DAVIS BACK CADET ATTENDS WEST  
POINT-HARVARD GAME  
AT WILBERFORCE

Wilberforce, Ohio—For the third time during his thirty-one years military career, Lieut. Col. B. O. Davis has been assigned by the War Department as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Wilberforce University. Lieut. Col. Davis' whole military career, as well as his two previous assignments at Wilberforce University, augurs well a most successful year for the R. O. T. C. unit and for the continuation of Wilberforce in the front rank of military training, a position she has held since 1894.

PARHAM MARCHES WITH  
CADETS IN BOSTON

Saturday was a red-letter day for Boston and Cambridge, when for the third time in the history the Cadet Corps of the U. S. Military Academy marched through the streets of these cities on its way to the colorful football game between West Point and Harvard which was held at the Stadium.

The entire student body of 1300 young men captured the hearts and thrilled the souls of the thousands who lined the streets as the future officers of the U. S. Army marched by. But of all those who watched these smart, snappy, machine-like young Americans, none were more thrilled and stirred than the colored people who saw them, for there marching with these boys was Cadet Parham, the colored boy whom Congressman DePriest recently appointed to West Point.

With alert eyes looking grimly straight ahead, garbed in that historic blue gray uniform with its long overcoat, cape fastened back, he strode on so stirred that they were unable even to applaud.

To the Colored citizens of Boston and Cambridge this lone colored boy amid 1300 white boys was typical of the race of 12,000,000 whom he represented.

They saw in him, their race, with head erect and eyes to the front, marching steadily on with firm faith in the future.

Cadets Mass., Oct. 21.—Cadet Parham, West Point's lone colored student, whom Congressman Oscar DePriest of Illinois appointed from his district, came, saw and left Boston last Saturday in a blaze of color and glory during the annual visit of the cadets for the West Point-Harvard football game.

Nigrification

Cadet Alonzo Parham is lonesome at West Point. Unless something is done about it, the nigrification of the military academy with enough officers to staff the four Negro regular army regiments will be postponed indefinitely. Parham is at West Point. It should be easier to send him companions than to have him withdraw and start over.

Word filters from West Point that Parham occupies a room by himself at West Point. No one looks at or speaks to him unless compelled to do so, and there is one vacant seat at his right and two on his left in the mess hall.

This is the species of barbarism which the government practices on its citizens.

But one of these empty places at Parham's side will be filled next March when Congressman Oscar DePriest sends in his second candidate.

Members of the National Guard Regiments in Chicago, New York, Baltimore, Boston, Washington and Cleveland are also eligible, provided they can pass a preliminary examination before November 1.

New York state alone may send nine such candidates. They will be selected by Governor Roosevelt, and will take the regular West Point examinations in March.

In each of these cities, where Negroes are in National Guards some one should be selected and tutored for the West Point examinations.

Let the nigrification go on.

69 COLORED MAYORS

IN THE U. S. A.

Several years ago the Negroes in America were only private citizens. Today we have national, state, and city officials. Here is a bit of interesting information. Sixty-nine towns in the United States have colored mayors and all colored governments, according to George W. Harris, editor of the New York News, over the radio station WNYC, recently.

Alabama has six colored towns, Arkansas, three; California, four; Florida, two; Georgia, six; Illinois, two; Iowa, one; Kansas, one; Kentucky, one; Maryland, two; Michigan, two; Mississippi, three; New Jersey, three; New Mexico, one; North Carolina, one; Tennessee, two; Texas, six; Virginia, five; and West Virginia, one.

In addition to these sixty-nine town governments there are twenty-three settlements. One city, Miles Center, Ohio, has a colored mayor and a mixed government.

Alonzo Souleigh Parham, who has made the front page in more papers than any other boy of his race and age during this generation, has written back home. He was too busy to say much. But he knew that the men who sponsored him wanted to know about how, as the lone scout of the Eager Tenth, he was faring in the academy devoted to the training of military leaders. He wrote about five lines. And of those thirteen was the most important:

"I do not know that I'm black except when I rub my glove across my face."

That, friends, coming from an eighteen-year-old boy is a classic. And it is a volume as well.

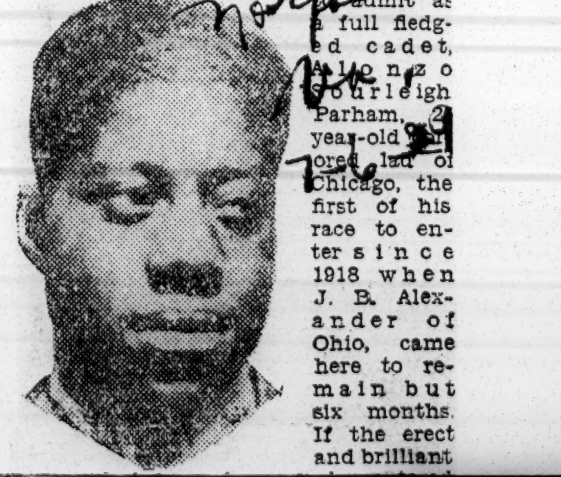
For of all those who were interested in Parham not one except who thought that he would face a great hard fight—even physically—for his right to a place. No one thought that it would even be reasonably fair for him. It looked as if he needed all the fortitude to which pioneers are heir. But it is found that all he needs so far is the willingness to work hard and the ability to measure up.

That is a significant thing. For it shows that things are happening that not even colored people themselves are aware of. And it is an answer to those timid souls among colored who fear to strike forth for all their rights under the law. If white men treat a colored boy better than his own people thought he would be treated it means that those white people were in a better state of mind than the colored people had thought. It is a warning that there is such a thing as being too conservative. Many things await racial advancement if only you dare bid and ask for them.

PARHAM ENTERS  
U. S. ACADEMY  
AT WEST POINT

Negro Lad Becomes Full-  
fledged Cadet—There Will  
Be No Discrimination

West Point, N. Y., July 2.—The portals of the United States Military Academy here swung open yesterday to admit as a full fledged cadet, Alonzo Souleigh Parham, 20-year-old Chicagoan, the first of his race to enter since 1918 when J. B. Alexander of Ohio, came here to remain but six months. If the erect and brilliant



young dark-skinned man who entered the academy yesterday should remain four years and graduate, he will be the fourth of his race ever to pass through these gates a commissioned officer of the United States Army.

Alonzo Parham was appointed to the academy by Congressman Oscar DePriest. He is a graduate of the Wendell Phillips High School, Chicago. He took the physical examination several weeks ago at Sheridan, Ill., and is said to be considered among the finest physical specimens of the entering class. He has high attainments in scholarship. He is the twenty-second colored man to enter West Point.

Col. C. R. Richardson, commandant of cadets, stated that there would be absolutely no discrimination made in the case of Parham on account of his color. The commandant said the Negro cadet would be treated exactly as other cadets, declaring that there is absolute equality at the academy.

AND NOW IT'S  
CADET ALONZO  
PARHAM  
Takes Oath of Al-  
legiance Monday

First Colored Boy to Enter  
In 40 Years

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 3.—Alonzo Souleigh Parham, 20 years of age, a Chicago high school graduate, who was appointed by Congressman Oscar DePriest, arrived at the headquarters building of the United States Military Academy here early Monday morning and presented his credentials to the sergeant in charge.

With 389 fellow plebes, Parham stood in formation on the parade grounds facing the colors of his country and Gen. William R. Smith, superintendent of the academy, Isaac Boyle, chief clerk, administered the oath to the new class, and Parham swore with others to serve four years at West Point and to give four years to the regular army upon his graduation as an officer.

# CADET PARHAM TO GET 'BREAK' COLONEL SAYS

Has Himself Responsible For  
Own Destiny Command-  
ant Asserts  
COLOR OF FUTURE  
OFFICER NO BARRIER

Chicago Lad Assigned To  
Second Battalion Com-  
pany of West Point

West Point, N. W.—Alonzo Parham of Chicago, who Monday entered the U. S. Military Academy here, will be treated in exactly the same manner as the white members of his class, Col. R. C. Richardson, commandant of West Point, said today. The officers at West Point are interested solely in what a man does, the colonel said. When a man enters West Point, he continues, he turns over 'a new page' in the book of life and what is written there is written only by himself.

"There will be no discrimination of any description against Parham," the colonel declared.

Cadet Parham has been assigned to the second company, the selection being made on the basis of height. He was one of several assigned to a single room, but this assignment was made in accordance with the regular system and had nothing to do with the fact that he is a Negro, the colonel said.

## PARHAM NOW A CADET AT WEST POINT

Photo on Picture Page  
West Point, N. Y., July 5.—  
(Special) — Alonzo Souleigh Parham, Chicago youth who entered the United States mili-

tary academy here, Monday, has been promised equality by government officials.

He is to be treated in exactly the same manner as the white members of his class, Col. R. C. Richardson, commandant of the academy, told newspapermen.

"There will be no discrimination of any description against Parham," Colonel Richardson said.

"The officers at West Point are interested solely in what a man accomplishes. When a man enters the academy," the colonel added, "he turns over a new page in the little book of life and that is written only by himself."

### Presents Credentials

Parham arrived at the headquarters building of the academy early Monday morning and presented his cadet credentials to the sergeant in charge. With 389 fellow plebes, Parham stood in formation on parade ground facing the colors of his country and Gen. William R. Smith, superintendent of the academy.

Isaac Boyle, chief clerk, administered the oath to the new class, and young Parham swore with the others to serve four years in West Point and to give four years to the regular army upon his graduation as an officer.

Parham, who now answers to the name, Cadet Alonzo S. Parham, has been assigned to the second company, the selection being made on a basis of height.

## A. S. Parham, Black Cadet, Drills Well

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 5.—For the first time in eleven years, a colored cadet walked across the threshold of the United States Military Academy today and in the early evening dusk stood at attention with other plebes, and took a solemn oath to be true and faithful to the military traditions of West Point, to serve his flag and his country, and by so doing showing honor on his race.

He is Alonzo Souleigh Parham, 20-year-old Chicago youth, who was appointed to the Academy by Congressman Oscar DePriest, the first representative of his race to become a member of the highest legislative body of the American nation in thirty years. He is a model American colored youth, if there is such a classification. In February he graduated from Wendell Phillips High School of Chicago with the highest honors the school could grant him. He was also a cadet-major in the R. O. T. C., and at the time of his appointment by DePriest was taking a post-graduate course in algebra

at Wendell Phillips.

Should Parham survive the ordeals of the institution and remain heedless to the prejudice of some of his southern comrades, he will emerge in 1933 with the rank of a second lieutenant, and will be ready to prove to his countrymen and to Congressman DePriest that the latter's appointment of him was not in vain.

J. B. Alexander of Ohio, alleged colored, came to West Point from Ohio in 1918, but remained only six months. In all there have been twenty-two colored cadets at West Point, but only four are known to have graduated.

Parham reached New York from Chicago Sunday and took the 6:40 train from Grand Central Monday morning. At Garrison he took his seat in a launch with five other plebes, white, of course and was taken to West Point.

Immediately after being measured for his uniform and assigned to a room by himself, Parham had to "fall out" and drill for the rest of the afternoon with the 397 other cadets. Merely drilling was child's play to him, however, in view of his previous training. In fact, his experience is so far above the average in his squad, that Army officials were considering him with four others for the positions of Right and Left Guides.

Contrary to reports, the commanding officers of the academy are not a bit prejudiced. Parham was treated like one of the rest. His white companions did act a bit shy, but what else could be expected? It was their first day at one of the two most rigid institutions in America.

## Parham Starts Regular Training

(CNS., Washington, July 12.)

Alonzo Souleigh Parham, 20-year-old Chicago High School graduate, was sworn in July first, as a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Parham presented his credentials, received a card, was measured for a uniform and assigned a single room, and put in a day so full that there was little time for making acquaintances. He was received on equal footing with the other "plebe" cadets and was subjected to the same discipline.

Later with 398 other "plebe" cadets he pledged allegiance to the flag, to serve four years at West Point, and then to give at least four years to the regular army service after grad-

uation as an officer.

The cadets were then assigned to squads and drilled.

"There will be no discrimination of any description against Parham," said Colonel S. C. Richardson, commandant of the academy. "He will be treated in exactly the same manner as the white members of the class."

The four year course at West Point costs the Government \$19,989 for each cadet. An allowance of \$1,072 per year is deposited with the Treasurer for incidental expenses of each cadet. Sometimes some of this is left over after graduation.

## New Candidates For U. S. Naval Academy Sought

Assistant Corporation Counsel Patrick B. Prescott, Jr., chairman of the examining committee appointed last spring by Congressman Oscar DePriest to select candidates for appointment to West Point and Annapolis, has issued an announcement requesting youths between the ages of 16 and 20 high school graduates, in good physical condition, to communicate with him in his office at 3737 State street. The failures of Claude Hensen Burns in the mental test and of Charles E. Weir in the physical test left two vacancies open in the naval academy at Annapolis to be filled by DePriest appointees, and "it is imperative that the youths seeking the honor of these appointments communicate with the examining committee at once. The youths chosen by the committee will be appointed by Congressman DePriest to enter Annapolis naval academy with next year's class. Alonzo Souleigh Parham, a DePriest appointee, is already enrolled as a regular student at the military academy at West Point, but as yet, there are no colored youths in the naval academy."

## Negro Will Get Same Treatment At Point

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 2.—(AP)—Alonso S. Parkman, Chicago negro, who yesterday entered the United States Military Academy here, will be treated in exactly the same manner as the white members of his class, Col. R. C. Richardson, commandant of the academy, said today.

"There will be no discrimination of any description" against Parkman, the colonel said.

JUL 8 1929

## Chicago Negro a West Pointer

ALONZO S. PARKMAN, a Chicago negro who entered the United States military academy at West Point on opening day, will be treated in exactly the same manner as the white members of his class. Commandant R. C. Richardson made the announcement. Parkman received his appointment from Congressman Du Priest. Du Priest represents the black belt district of Chicago. There are many black belt districts in the cities of the north and the east.

In round numbers there are 12,000,000 negroes in the United States. If permitted to cast ballots on election day in all the states these negroes would represent a voting force of 2,500,000. That is, they would cast that many ballots for the nominees of the party of their choice.

Today the black voter holds the balance of power in the cities of St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Baltimore, Kansas City and perhaps a dozen other fast growing cities of the west and the east. They hold the balance of power in the state of Massachusetts. There is a black belt in the city of Detroit. There is a huge block of black voters. To the man the negroes vote the republican ticket in northern states, mid-western states, border states, and if a divisor of the white voters come in southern states the brother in black is going to be the master of the situation on election day.

There is a 14th amendment to the constitution. There is a 15th amendment, and the day will come when the battle for the enforcement of these amendments will make it a paramount issue in national as well as state elections. "The ballot is the thing." In all the northern states, in all the border states, the negro voter realizes it and in the coming campaign for the control of the state of Virginia the negro will hold the balance of power.

Practical politicians of the republican party know how to play the game. They are going to play it where votes count, and votes count in the border states and all the states of the north and the east and the west.

Soldiers - 1929

Organization of  
7 TRIBUNE  
FEB

## Negro Ex-Soldiers Are Urged To Organize for Aid to Race

Colonel A. W. Little, Addressing the 15th  
New York Infantry in Harlem Church,  
Advises Taking Advantage of War Prestige

"The greatest day in the history of the Negroes was September 22, 1863, the day upon which President Lincoln signed the Proclamation of Emancipation. The second greatest day was February 17, ten years ago to-day, when the 15th New York Infantry, a Negro Regiment, was welcomed home from the war by the citizens of New York," declared Arthur W. Little, former colonel of the regiment, yesterday at St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, 550 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Addressing the veterans of the regiment, Colonel Little referred feelingly to its record. It was 191 days under fire and received over 160 citations for valor.

"On our return," said Colonel Little, "New York did not give us her welcome because ours was a regiment of Negro soldiers, nor yet, in spite of the fact, but because ours was a regiment of men who had done their duty as men. That day New York knew no color line."

Colonel Little urged his hearers to

PRESS

MUNCIE, IND.

FEB 19 1929

## COLORED VETERANS ORGANIZE POST

Leonard Nichols, Deceased, Is  
Honored by Comrades.

Colored World War veterans of Muncie, Monday evening organized the Leonard Nichols Post No. 105 of the American Legion, at a meeting held in the chateau of Delaware Post No. 19, North Walnut St.

Twenty men enrolled as charter members of the organization, but a total of 75 is expected, since there are more than 200 colored men in the county and city eligible to join.

District Commander James Patchell, of Union City, Dr. Karl T. Brown, assigned to form the post, and Ralph Pettiford, post organizer

build on the opportunity which that day had revealed, to increase their interest in civic duties, such as making use of the privilege of voting, and taking active part in affairs affecting their own well being in their community.

"What have you done with that opportunity in the last ten years?" he asked. "What advances have you made for the welfare of your race? Why don't you try an organized effort, by which you as a group become recognized as leaders in some great work of mercy or humanitarianism? Pick out something that isn't going to take a lot of money, pick something that you can be sure all stand together on, and you will be surprised to see the increase in the influence that you have, as a group, and as a race."

The Rev. John W. Robinson, pastor, pointed to the numerical and educational advance of Harlem since 1919.

An appeal for funds to pay off the church's debt was made, to which Colonel Little contributed \$150. were in attendance.

Fraze Betha was chosen first post commander; Ralph E. Pettiford, first vice-commander; Ora Board, second vice-commander; J. Russell Brown, adjutant; Clarence Grant, sergeant-at-arms; the Rev. J. E. Johnson, chaplain; C. E. Findley, finance officer; Jack Powell, service officer; F. L. Baker, athletic officer; Earn Vena, district representative, and Sam Morgan, membership chairman.

The colored ex-service men of the county are invited to attend a dinner of veterans at the Masonic Temple, Saturday night. The post is named for Private Leonard Nichols, the first colored soldier of the county to die for his country. He died on a transport en route to France.

## Colored Legion Post Holds Smoker On Thursday Night

The membership drive that was launched by the J. C. Price post, colored division B, American Legion, last month, has been a great success, with quite a number of ex-service men having affiliated themselves with this post. First Vice Commander Theodore W. Thirdgill, who has been directing the drive, has spared no pains in seeing that all the ex-service men of Salisbury and Rowan county have been notified of this great membership drive.

The drive will close Thursday evening, January 31, at which time a smoker will be put on by the officers and members of the post at the Eureka Drug store on North Lee street at 8 o'clock. In vitations have been mailed to quite a number of ex-service men of Salisbury and Rowan county. There will be a number of short talks made by some of Salisbury's leading colored citizens who are very much interested in the growth in this post. W. F. Kelsey and Prof. L. H. Hall, principal of the J. C. Price high school of this city, who are very much interested in the program, will be among the speakers of the occasion.

## VETERAN OFFICERS MEET IN RICHMOND

Richmond, Va.—The thirteenth annual meeting of the Veteran Officers' Association of Virginia was held on Friday, February 22nd, at 200 E. Clay Street, Richmond, Va.

These officers were members of the 6th Virginia Regiment U. S. Volunteers during the Spanish-American War. The following were present, Major William H. Johnson, President; Capt. E. W. Gould of Norfolk, Vice-President; Capt. W. H. Anderson, Secretary-Treasurer; Lts. John K. Rice, Petersburg; J. M. Collins, Samuel L. Tucker of Norfolk; J. St. J. Gilpin, A. L. Morton, W. H. Walton, R. Beecher Taylor and others of Richmond. The welcome address was delivered by Lt. A. L. Morton in a most pleasing and eloquent manner which was responded to by the President and others.

After hearing the report of the Secretary-Treasurer it was decided to hold a Memorial meeting of all the deceased Comrades of Norfolk in that city sometime during the year, the date to be fixed by the committee of that city who were present. It was found out that one hundred and seventy-nine had died since the organization of the State Militia, and a memorial will be held for the officers of each city in which they meet from time to time.

The following were elected for the ensuing term: Major Wm. H. Johnson, Petersburg, President; Capt. E. W. Gould of Norfolk, Vice-President and Capt. W. H. Anderson, Richmond, Secretary-Treasurer. They adjourned to meet in Norfolk, Feb. 22d, 1930. After all business had been completed "TAPS" was sounded in memory of our departed comrades. They then retired and partook of a bountiful repast.

N. Y. JOURNAL

FEB 18 1929

## COLORED VETS URGED TO PULL TOGETHER

"The greatest day in the history of the Negroes was September 22, 1863, the day upon which President Lincoln signed the Proclamation of Emancipation.

"The second greatest day was February 17, ten years ago, when the Fifteenth New York Infantry, a Negro Regiment, was welcomed home from the war by the citizens of New York."

Arthur W. Little, former colonel of the regiment, made these statements at St. Marks Episcopal Church, No. 550 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Addressing the veterans of the regiment, Colonel Little pointed out the outfit was 191 days under fire and received over 160 citations for valor.

"On our return," said Colonel Little, "New York did not give us her welcome because ours was a regiment of Negro soldiers, nor yet, in spite of the fact, but because ours was a regiment of men who had done their duty as men. That day New York knew no color line."

Colonel Little urged his hearers to build on the opportunity which that day had revealed, to increase their interest in civic duties, such as making use of the privilege of voting, and taking active part in affairs affecting their own well being in their community.

"What have you done with that opportunity in the last ten years?" he asked. "What advances have you made for the welfare of your race? Why don't you try an organized effort, by which you as a group become recognized as leaders in some great work of mercy or humanitarianism?"

"Pick out something that isn't going to take a lot of money, pick something that you can be sure

all stand together on, and you will be surprised to see the increase in the influence that you have, as a group, and as a race."

The Rev. John W. Robinson, pastor, pointed to the numerical and educational advance of Harlem since 1919.

An appeal for funds to pay off the church's debt was made, to which Colonel Little contributed \$150.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Sentinel

Wednesday, March 13, 1929

## NEGRO LEGION POST MEETING

Planning for Officers Conference Here in April;  
Stirring Address.

An interesting meeting of Morris Slaughter Post American Legion was held at headquarters in the Bruce Building on Tuesday night. There was a gratifying attendance and much enthusiasm was manifested. Commander W. W. McGee presided over the session. A thrilling message was delivered by Dr. John A. Hunter, pastor of the Reynolds Temple C. M. E. Church, and former officer in the Spanish-American War. The speaker, a graduate of Friendship College Rock Hill, S. C., and Shaw University, held his hearers spellbound for thirty minutes as he portrayed the loyalty and patriotism of the negro soldiers in the wars of the past, and the necessity of joining a "peace-time organization like the American Legion for the perpetuation of this loyalty and the furtherance of world peace."

The post officers' conference, which convenes in this city April 11-12, is looked forward to with keen interest. Citizens are being called upon to rally to the boys in making the occasion a memorable one.

It was announced that the Chamber of Commerce of Charlotte and colored citizens have been successful in providing uniforms for the Colonel Young Post and a post band, which will attend the conference here on the dates mentioned.

Citizens of Winston-Salem are requested to aid the vets in their uniform, caps and other equipment. The donations for this have been led by Dr. W. H. Bruce, one of the leading negro physicians of the city.

**JAN 10 1929**

**ORGANIZE FIRST NEGRO**

**V. F. W. POST IN STATE**

**First Meeting Called for Court-  
house at 8 Tonight**

The first state Negro post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars will hold its first meeting at 8 tonight in room 35 of the courthouse under the direction of F. G. Schaub, commander of Convention City Post of the V. F. W. Posts also are being formed at Terre Haute, South Bend, Ft. Wayne, Evansville and East Chicago.

**rd Time**

## **Negro Former Soldiers In Reunion Here**

A parade, beginning at 1 o'clock today followed by a program of speeches and a baseball game at Graham field this afternoon featured the mid-summer celebration and reunion of colored ex-soldiers of the World war who had gathered from many parts of Greenville and adjoining counties and from points in North Carolina to attend the occasion.

American Legion Post No. 163, with Charles Young as commanding officer, was in charge of the day's activities.

Prayer by Rev. W. M. Watson, welcome address and response by J. A. Tolbert and remarks by D. Townsend Smith, commanding American Legion Post No. 3, were included in the program which was followed by a drill and a baseball game between Charlotte and the Black Spinners; scheduled to take place at 4 o'clock.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont  
Thursday, December 12, 1928

## **Colored Legion Post Will Meet**

The Adell Thompson Post of the American Legion (colored) will hold a meeting for the year of '29, Friday night at a o'clock in the Theore club room Phyllis Wheatley center, Broad street. All members are urged to be present, and to bring other ex-service men who would like to become members. E. D. Nealy, commander of the local post, wishes to impress all World War veterans with the fact that they must file all claims of compensation, or other service, before 1930, as January 2, 1930, is the dead line set by the government announcement. It is to the advantage of all widows and dependents of men who lost their lives in the World War to communicate with officials at once, he pointed out.

Soldiers - 1929

# Peter Salem Post No. 45 Shows Up Well In Legion Convention Activities

*News, Salisbury, N.C., 10-5-29*  
**N. C. Band Drum Major Wins First Parade Prize**

## 1000 Colored Legionaries Here

The 11th Annual Convention of best drum major in the parade of the American Legion came to a successful close on Thursday Oct. 3rd. Peter Salem Post No. 45 of the Dept. of Kentucky, played a very prominent part in all of the activities. They had as their guests during the week, about 1,000 Legionaries from all of the Northern and Western states, including the champion drum and bugle corps of North Carolina, under the leadership of Bishop Dale, who was awarded the gold baton for the

## JUST 4 NEGRO VETERANS AT LEGION MEET

**Herrman Hughes Of Cambridge Only One Of State Posts Represented**

**BALTIMORE POST STAYED AT HOME**

**Indifference Of Ex-Soldier Is Greatly Deplored**

(By The Rev. R. B. Thompson.)  
The 11th Annual State Convention of The American Legion was held at Ocean City, Md., September 6, 7, and four Negroes from the Herrman Hughes, post No. 87, of Cambridge, Md., Charles Cornish

Committee: R. E. Ray, Chairman  
Preston Davis, R. Grigsby, C. N. Anderson, W. Willis  
Howard Jarvis, Oscar Johnson and Oddie Cornish were sole attendant of color.  
Mr. Charles E. Cornish, commander of the Cambridge Post (and the only colored owner and operator of a garage in the state) reports that he and his comrades were accorded every consideration as members of the American Legion, marching in parade with their white brothers.

**But Two Negro Posts**  
There are only two colored posts in the state, the other post being Walter Green Post, Philip Hardy commander, Baltimore City. Col. A. W. W. Woodcock, chairman of the reception committee of the Convention, deplors the fact that so few Negroes are organized into American Legion posts, and that so few were represented in the recent convention.

**Spirit Lamentable**  
The apparent indifference of the colored veterans to the high honor and privilege which is theirs as having shared in the World War will prove lamentable, if he is not speedily aroused to the necessity of duly

conserving the record and status which has been won at so great cost in A. E. F.

## SERVICE FOLK TO MEET HERE

**Colored Soldiers of War From the Two Carolinas Will Gather in Greenville Monday**

All colored ex-soldiers from Greenville and the adjoining counties, and from Charlotte and other points will gather here Monday for the mid-summer celebration and reunion.

American Legion Post No. 168 with Charles Young commanding will be in charge of the activities of the day. A parade will be held at 1 o'clock and a special program at 2 o'clock at Graham Field.

The program will include prayer by Rev. W. M. Watson, welcome address and response by J. A. Tolbert; remarks by D. Townsend Smith, commander American Legion post No. 3, a drill, and a baseball game between Charlotte and the Black Spinners. The latter event will take place at 4 o'clock. Special seats will be reserved for white fans.

Those employing colored men who served in the World War are asked to let them off for the day or a part of the day, if this can possibly be done. The promoters are hopeful of having a large attendance, and desire the co-operation of all employers.

## Third Annual Meeting Negro Legionnaires

Programs and announcements of the third annual post officers conference department of North Carolina (Negro division), the American Legion, have been sent out by Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, department vice-commander. The conference will be held at Winston-Salem, April 18 and 19, 1929. There are twenty active Posts of the American Legion composed of men of color in the department of North Carolina. These Posts have a total membership reported to date of approximately 600. The Posts are located in the following cities: Wilmington, Wilson, Asheville, East Spencer, New Bern, Salisbury, Win-

ton-Salem, Raleigh, Washington, Oxford, Charlotte, Concord, Louisburg, Durham, Henderson, Rocky Mount, Lumberton, Weldon, Greensboro, and Hickory.

On the program are Major R. Gregg Cherry, department commander, Miss Alice Gray, chairman child welfare committee, department of North Carolina, and other well known white and Negro Legionnaires.

The Morris L. Slaughter Post, No. 28, of Winston-Salem, will be host to the conference. The conference will open with a public mass meeting Thursday evening, April 18, 1929, at the St. Paul M. E. Church, 7th and Chestnut streets. A splendid program of vocal and instrumental music by the Twin-City Glee Club and Radio Four will feature this meeting. A group of spirituals will be sung by a chorus composed of the combined choirs of the Winston-Salem Negro churches, and a special message to the conference from Governor O. Max Gardner will be delivered at this mass meeting.

"The American Legion is an important factor in bringing about understanding between the races in North Carolina," said Lieutenant Oxley, who is the director of the Division of Negro Work, under the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare. "The coming meeting will be one of the most important gatherings of Negroes to be held in the state this year. An invitation is extended all veterans to attend the sessions of the conference."

Delegates will register at the Rose Garden, Bruce Building, Friday, April 19th, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Business sessions of the state-wide post officers conference will be held in the Rose Garden beginning at 11 a. m. Friday, April 19, 1929.

## Separate War Veterans Meetings Condemned

DURHAM, N. C. — The Carolina Times, leading race weekly here, condemns the separate meetings of the colored and white members of the American Legion in Raleigh last week.

Editorially it said: "If these black boys had any part in saving democracy they saved it for their white 'buddies' who are provided with the best schools, the best jobs, the best railroad accommodations and everything else that is best in America. There were separate meetings with a Negro appearing before the white body to make a report for the colored department. The parade, as usual, was headed

by whites, while in the rear came Negro ex-soldiers apparently hoping that they had an opportunity to march 'wid de white folks' which was a little less than not being able to ride behind them on common carrier busses in the state."

## LAUDS VALOR OF BLACK TROOPERS

PONCA CITY, Okla., Sept. 19. — (By A. N. P.)—Sixty Negro delegates from over Oklahoma attended the state meeting of the American Legion which convened here Sunday, Monday and Tuesday of this week. Oklahoma City which has the banner colored Legion post of the state was represented with twenty-five delegates. George Ade Davis, department commander, presided over the sessions.

Other delegates representing Boley, Pawhuska, Enid, Guthrie, and Okmulgee helped to make up the representation of bronzed veterans of the World War. Henry O. Marriott of the Boley Post was named as one of the delegates to attend the national convention which convenes in Louisville, September 30 to October 3.

One of the high points of the sessions came when General Roy Heffman, famous commander of the 92nd division (colored troops) retold the story of the valor and courage of the black troopers under his command in France.

## Oxley Again Heads N. C. War Veterans

RALEIGH, N. C. — The eleventh annual convention of the Department of North Carolina American Legion in session here this week re-elected Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, department commander for the year 1929-30.

Since 1925, Lieutenant Oxley has headed the colored Legion here and has increased the membership to 700.

A feature of the state convention is music by the drum and bugle corps of the Colonel Charles Young Post, of Charlotte, which boasts of having the only colored drum and bugle corps of the American Legion.

It was equipped at a cost of \$2,100. It will attend the national convention in Louisville this year.

## Negro Legion Post To Be Organized In Burlington

(Special to Daily News)  
Burlington, Sept. 15.—Negro veterans of the world war plan the organization here of a post of the American legion, and a meeting has been called for Friday night, September 20, to be held in St. Matthews A. M. E. church on Morehead street at 8 o'clock. Lieut. Lawrence Oxley, of Raleigh vice commander of the state department, will be here to assist in the work of organization. Rev. O. W. Hawkins, negro minister of this city will assist.

## Buddies Revel

### At 10th Ann'l.

## Legion Confab

### Appeal Made for Disabled Vets and Adequate National Defense

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 3 — Twelve thousand members of the American Legion, distinguished guests and wives and mothers of war veterans Monday heard National Commander J. V. McNutt plead for continued aid for the disabled soldier and demand an adequate national defense. The leading powers of the world are engaged on a definite plan for parity of naval strength and armament. The year 1925 and 1926 were hard years for our veterans who sought American Legion National Convention at the Jefferson Armory. Many colored veterans were present from all parts of the United States. Commander McNutt reviewed the year's activity for relief of war-torn soldiers of the fields of France and then entered into a discussion of plans of the powers to make possibility of war more remote.

#### McNutt Demands Parity

"Under present conditions," Mr. McNutt said, "the policy of parity with other powers is absolutely essential to complete defense. Such parity must be real rather than apparent. If it is possible to achieve such parity by agreements rather than by competitive armament, the policy of the Legion is to support such a move. Until such an agreement is reached the present continued."

The convention was called to order by McNutt and after routine work of convention committees had put under way Governor Flem D. Sampson and Mayor Harrison were introduced to extend a welcome to the Legionnaires on the part of Kentucky and of Louisville. Other speakers who addressed the initial session included Mrs. Boyce Pickin, jr. Washington, Ga., president of the Legion auxiliary; Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, a native Kentuckian, John P. Conmy, chief de chemin de fer of the 40 and 8; General Peyton C. March and Kenesaw Landis. Miller C. Foster national vice-commander responded to the addresses of welcome.

#### Memorial Services Held

Memorial services for Marshall Foch and Jno. R. McQuigg, past commander were conducted with ad-

dresses of eulogy by the Rev. Gill Robb Wilson, of Trenton, N. J., and Gilbert R. B. B. B.

## Legionnaires Organize in N. Carolina

Raleigh, N. C.—The 11th annual convention, American Legion of North Carolina, held here, received reports from our delegates of the commendable progress made in organizing our veterans in 23 regularly chartered legion posts. The first charter granted for the organization of a post composed of our veterans was granted in 1925 and was issued to the T. S. Black post No. 4, Wilmington. Now there are 23 posts with a total of 700 members, an increase of 200 over the 1928 report.

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#### EXPONENT

CLARKSBURG, W. VA

NOV 5 1929

COLORED LEGION

MEN WILL MEET

AGAIN TUESDAY

Nothing was attempted in the way of affecting a permanent organization of a colored American Legion post at the meeting held last night at Kelly Miller high school because of the insufficient number of persons attending. There were only eight at the meeting.

Plans were laid, however, for all colored ex-service men to march in the Armistice Day parade.

Another meeting has been called

for Tuesday night, November 12 at 8:30 o'clock in the Kelly Miller school. The temporary officers of the organization are Charles H. Lawrence, post commander; Willis Roberts, adjutant, and Dr. H. H. Moats, finance officer.

## SLIGHTED WHEN NATIONAL HEAD COMES TO GARY

### Calumet Post Committee Writes Hot Letter To Pat Maloney Here

Failure of the local white committee of the American Legion to recognize Calumet Post No. 99 and include a representative from it at the meetings and banquet held when Paul V. McNutt, national commander, visited Gary a few weeks ago has caused a storm of protest to go up from the south side post. It culminated this week in a letter sent to Pat Maloney, commander of the Memorial Post of the American Legion located at 6th and Massachusetts.

Members of the south side post claim that this is the first time a lack of recognition has been accorded them. Commander Louis Wallace has attended Legion meetings in all parts of the state, often being the only man or color present in towns where there were no Negro residents.

The letter, dated June 10, and signed by Dr. Frank S. Rudolph, Edward M. Bacoyn and Oscar Henry, is printed below:

"My dear Mr. Maloney:

"The Calumet Post of the American Legion, its officers and members deplore the fact that your Post would sponsor a program under its auspice and invite so eminent a guest as Paul V. McNutt, our National Commander to come to Gary in the interest of Post activities and deliberately fail or refuse to recognize other American Legion Posts among which was ours.

"We have boasted of a first class Post and we have always enjoyed the confidence and respect of both State and National Departments of the Legion. It was indeed a very great surprise to us not to have had our Post Commander or Adjutant representing our Post. We believe that our work in the community as a Legion Post merits some consideration—certainly far more than was extended by your

Post when the National Commander came to this city as your guest.

"We are yet unable to see any justification for such utter lack of comradship and common courtesy.

"We feel that we would be less than a real American Legion Post, if we indulged or otherwise ignored the reckless way and manner in which it appears that that cardinal principle of the Legion in combatting the autocracy of the classes, in not protesting such un-American attitude in as effective way as we can.

"As a duly organized and accredited Post in good standing, we sincerely feel that the courtesy and consideration due us, have, inadvertently, or for the sake of expediency, been wrongfully and arbitrarily withheld."

## Florida Veterans Name Race Man State Commander

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Dec. 5

Proceeding quietly for the past three years, the National Council World War Veterans, the first association of veterans of the great war, has extended its membership through the Southern States and on November 11 of this year the first commission was issued to a colored veteran as a department commander.

Dr. J. M. Ponder, colored veteran with more than two years' actual front-line service in France to his credit, in fact, never out of hearing of heavy gunfire during twenty-six months of such service, has been elevated to the office of Provisional Department Commander for Florida for the National Council, World War Veterans. Dr. Ponder is the assistant city physician of St. Petersburg, Fla., and is well known throughout the South. He has been largely instrumental in bringing together the various unattached groups of colored veterans and it would seem that they are strongly organized under the charter of the World War Veterans.

At one time the World War Veterans had a membership of more than three hundred thousand members of the great war, but as it was a liberal organization and did not new to the line of class or race distinction, the membership suffered a heavy loss; this, however, has been steadily repaired in the past eleven years, and with the decision of most local units of veterans, especially the colored groups in the South, the membership is said to be increasing

# Soldiers-1929 Regiments Regular Army 24th Infantry Has Birthday

Advancing, the Twenty-fourth suffered many casualties. It continued forward, crossed the San Juan river and took post in an open field. The regiment was in the rear of, and supported, the Thirteenth infantry. When the advance was begun, the different companies of the Twenty-fourth were hurried forward to fill gaps in the line of the Thirteenth. Most of the companies reached the first line and joined the movement up the hill with the Sixth, Sixteenth and Thirteenth regiments. San Juan block house was captured. Eight officers and 27 enlisted men were killed and wounded that day. Hostilities ceased, and on July 15 the regiment was ordered out of the trenches and directed to Siboney, where a great hospital was combating a yellow fever epidemic. A march toward an enemy more deadly than Indians or Spaniards was begun. Some 600 patients were then in the main hospital. About 3,000 troops were in a camp nearby. Camps were crowded, full of rubbish and filthy from previous occupation, by Spanish, Cuban and other hospitals. On July 16 the Twenty-fourth began its most dangerous task. Civil war, became its first commander.

The new regiment was stationed on the Texas frontier, remote and little known. An irregular cordon of military posts guarded the Rio Grande, the settlements along the edge of the plains and stage stations along the "Pecos trail" to California. Hardships and privations were great, and the troops skirmished continually with Indians. In the latter part of 1880, the Twenty-fourth was moved to the Indian territory. Occupying four stations, it was in charge of thousands of Indians. The frontier ever was moving westward, and the settlers demanded protection. In 1888 the regiment was ordered to forts in New Mexico and Arizona, where there was but little fighting. The Twenty-fourth was gathered together as a regiment for the first time when it was sent to Fort Douglas, Utah, in 1897. In 1898, with the Spanish-American war impending, the regiment was sent to Chickamauga Park, Ga., remaining there less than a month before receiving orders to proceed to Tampa, Fla. The Twenty-fourth embarked on the transport "City of Washington" and arrived off Santiago de Cuba on June 19. It disembarked at Siboney on June 15.

**Heavy Casualties.** The march to the front was begun two days later. On July 1, 1898, the approach march was begun from camp. Soon the regiment came within close range of the enemy's bullets.

**Formed in 1869.** The Twenty-fourth infantry was organized at Fort McKavitt, Texas, on November 1, 1869. Brevet Brigadier General Ranald S. McKenzie, who distinguished himself during the Civil war, became its first commander. Sixty-five men were needed for duty as nurses for the pest camp where yellow fever patients were dying without attention, and 70 additional men were wanted by the hospital proper to serve as nurses, cooks, burial parties and attendants. When volunteers were requested more men than were needed for all purposes stepped forward.

**Deadly Disease.** The majority of the soldiers sent to the pest camp as nurses succumbed. Only 24 of the 426 enlisted men of the Twenty-fourth sent to Siboney escaped illness. Not a complaint was heard. There were no serious infractions of discipline. The hospital was broken up and the Twenty-fourth embarked on August 26—with nine officers and 193 men in its columns. In 1899 the regiment was sent to the Philippines. During the next three years the companies were seldom together. Detachments and companies fought the insurgents almost daily. Outpost duty was necessary at all times. Road-building parties required guards for safety and escorts had to be furnished for provision trains. The troops also aided in the organization and maintenance of civil government and order. In the summer of 1902 the Twenty-fourth infantry returned to the United States and took station at Three Forts in Montana. It remained at these stations until December, 1905, when it entrained for its second term of foreign service in the

Philippine islands. Much field service again was seen. In the meantime, teams were selected for various military tournaments, and the Twenty-fourth took many prizes. The regiment returned to this country again, and again was ordered to the Philippines. In Mexico. Upon its final return to the United States, the Twenty-fourth was stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco. In 1916 it was moved to Columbus, N. M. In March, 1916, the regiment marched into Mexico as part of the punitive expedition, and remained south of the international border until February 5, 1917. During the entire year of 1917 the Twenty-fourth infantry was stationed in the field at Camp Furlong, Columbus, N. M. It followed an intensive training program while on border duty, in preparation for possible service in France. The Twenty-fourth as an organization was not ordered overseas in the World War, but in every Negro regiment that went to France were men trained in the Twenty-fourth and transferred to new organization to fill responsible positions. In 1919 the regiment again was sent to Mexico, this time to Jaure to drive the Villista forces from the vicinity. The mission was carried out with few casualties and the regiment came to Columbus, N. M., where it remained until the spring of 1922, when ordered to Fort Benning for duty with the Infantry school.

**NEW YORK WORLD**  
NOV 10 1929  
**Negro Regiment  
Now Sixty  
Years Old**  
**24th Infantry, U. S. A. Has  
Notable Record in  
Nation's Service**  
**By Lester A. Walton**  
**THE 24th Infantry, one of the four Negro regiments in the United States Army, celebrated its sixtieth birthday Nov. 1 at Fort Benning, Ga. Since its organization in 1869 the regiment has acquitted itself with distinction on the field of battle.**  
In the 70's and 80's the 24th Infantry guarded the frontier, ever moving westward, and protected settlers against Indian uprisings. It was praised by Theodore Roosevelt for its participation in the capture of San Juan Hill during the Spanish-American War, won additional laurels in helping put down the Philippine insurrection in 1899, and served under Gen. Pershing when the United States sent a punitive expedition into Mexico in 1916. The other colored regiments in the

regular army are the 9th and 10th Cavalry and the 25th Infantry.

**Organized by  
Gen. McKenzie**  
Brevet Brig. Gen. Ranald S. McKenzie, who had distinguished himself during the Civil War, organized the 24th Infantry at Fort McKavitt, Tex., 180 miles from San Antonio, and was its first Colonel. The regiment was stationed along the southern edge of the great staked plains, a line of 320 miles. This part of the Lone Star State was the frontier—remote and little known.

An irregular cordon of military posts guarded the Rio Grande, settlements along the edge of the plains, and stage stations along the old Pecos Trail to California. In those days the regiment was kept busy chasing Indians. While the duties of the troops were light, the hardships and privations were great. After eleven years of service in Texas the 24th Infantry moved to Indian territory, taking stations at Fort Reno and the cantonment on North Fork Canadian Run. The troops were in charge of thousands of Indians held on the reservation—Klows, Comanches, Arapahoes and Southern Cheyennes—who had been expatriated from the North as punishment. Another duty was to keep out of the territory white settlers.

In the spring of 1888, detachments were sent to Fort Bayard, N. M.; Fort Grant, Fort Huachuca, Fort San Carlos, Fort Thomas and Fort Bowie in Arizona. They guarded settlers and miners from Indian outbreaks. For the first time the regiment was together in 1897, when stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah. It was the first home in civilization the colored soldiers had known in twenty-seven years. In the Spanish-American War the 24th Infantry was brigaded with the 13th Infantry and the 9th Cavalry. In the march on San Juan Hill the 24th followed the 13th along the roads to the left. The regiment was halted in a chaparral thicket and subjected to fire, which, passing over the men in front, caused a number of casualties in the rear.

The regiment was finally directed forward, crossing San Juan River and taking post just inside a wire fence which paralleled the river. It was in the rear supporting the 13th. When the advance was resumed different companies of the regiment were hurried forward to fill the gap in the line, reaching its first line and taking part in the movement up the hill with the 6th, 16th and 13th. These regiments captured the San Juan Hill blockhouse. Eight officers and seventy enlisted men were killed and wounded.

The 24th Infantry was given the honor of holding Fort San Juan after capture until July 9, when it moved to the trenches. On July 15, 1898, hostilities having ceased, the regiment was ordered to camp for sleep and rest.

On the same day the startling news was received that yellow fever had broken out and that Siboney was a great hospital with some 600 patients. The 24th after a march of fourteen miles, went into camp, where 3,000 troops, mostly volunteers and 200 Spanish prisoners were crowded together.

Sixty-five men were needed for duty as nurses at the pest camp, where patients were dying for want of attention. Seventy more were asked for to

serve as nurses in the hospital proper, as cooks and to assist in burying the dead. When a call for volunteers was made, to the glory of the regiment more than were needed stepped forward.

Of the 426 men who marched to Siboney, only twenty-four escaped the yellow fever. When the 24th Infantry embarked for the United States only nine officers and 193 men answered the rollcall. From September, 1898 to June 1899 the regiment was stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. In the summer of 1899 it was sent to the Philippines. Companies or detachments clashed with insurgents almost daily. Towns were occupied and outpost duty was necessary at all times. Road building parties required guards for safety and escorts had to be furnished for provision trains. The troops also aided in the organization and maintenance of the civil government in towns, supervising the elections. Natives were murdering their fellow countrymen suspected of being friendly to Americans. Through the efforts of the 24th Infantry many murderers were arrested. Some were hanged and others were given prison terms. Early in 1908 it returned to the United States and was sent to Fort Ontario and Madison Barracks, N. Y. The excellent discipline of members of the regiment made a favorable impression on citizens of New York, who expressed regret when the soldiers entrained in 1911 for the 24th Infantry's third journey to the Philippines.

**Again Sent  
To Mexico**  
On March 28, 1916, the 24th Infantry marched into Mexico as a part of the punitive expedition, remaining south of the international border line until Feb. 5, 1917. It guarded the lines of communication, with headquarters at Dublan, Mexico. As an organization the 24th Infantry was not ordered to France, but in every Negro organization that went overseas were old soldiers who had trained in the regiment and transferred to new organizations filling responsible positions. In June, 1919, the 24th Infantry was again sent into Mexico to drive the Villista forces from Juarez and vicinity. This mission was accomplished with few casualties. Returning to El Paso and later to Columbus, N. M., in the spring of 1922 the regiment was ordered to its present station, Fort Benning, Ga., for duty with the Infantry school. The 24th Infantry consists of 80 men recruited from every State in the Union. Col. Paul C. Galleher is regimental commander.

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Gen. McKenzie**

Brevet Brig. Gen. Ranald S. McKenzie, who had distinguished himself during the Civil War, organized the 24th Infantry at Fort McKavitt, Tex., 180 miles from San Antonio, and was its first Colonel. The regiment was stationed along the southern edge of the great staked plains, a line of 320 miles. This part of the Lone Star State was the frontier—remote and little known.

An irregular cordon of military posts guarded the Rio Grande, settlements along the edge of the plains, and stage stations along the old Pecos Trail to California. In those days the regiment was kept busy chasing Indians. While the duties of the troops were light, the hardships and privations were great.

After eleven years of service in Texas the 24th Infantry moved to Indian territory, taking stations at Fort Reno and the cantonment on North Fork Canadian Run. The troops were in charge of thousands of Indians held on the reservation—Klows, Comanches, Arapahoes and Southern Cheyennes—who had been expatriated from the North as punishment. Another duty was to keep out of the territory white settlers.

In the spring of 1888, detachments were sent to Fort Bayard, N. M.; Fort Grant, Fort Huachuca, Fort San Carlos, Fort Thomas and Fort Bowie in Arizona. They guarded settlers and miners from Indian outbreaks.

For the first time the regiment was together in 1897, when stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah. It was the first home in civilization the colored soldiers had known in twenty-seven years.

In the Spanish-American War the 24th Infantry was brigaded with the 13th Infantry and the 9th Cavalry. In the march on San Juan Hill the 24th followed the 13th along the roads to the left. The regiment was halted in a chaparral thicket and subjected to fire, which, passing over the men in front, caused a number of casualties in the rear.

The regiment was finally directed forward, crossing San Juan River and taking post just inside a wire fence which paralleled the river. It was in the rear supporting the 13th. When the advance was resumed different companies of the regiment were hurried forward to fill the gap in the line, reaching its first line and taking part in the movement up the hill with the 6th, 16th and 13th. These regiments captured the San Juan Hill blockhouse. Eight officers and seventy enlisted men were killed and wounded.

The 24th Infantry was given the honor of holding Fort San Juan after capture until July 9, when it moved to the trenches. On July 15, 1898, hostilities having ceased, the regiment was ordered to camp for sleep and rest.

On the same day the startling news was received that yellow fever had broken out and that Siboney was a great hospital with some 600 patients. The 24th after a march of fourteen miles, went into camp, where 3,000 troops, mostly volunteers and 200 Spanish prisoners were crowded together.

Sixty-five men were needed for duty as nurses at the pest camp, where patients were dying for want of attention. Seventy more were asked for to

serve as nurses in the hospital proper, as cooks and to assist in burying the dead. When a call for volunteers was made, to the glory of the regiment more than were needed stepped forward.

Of the 426 men who marched to Siboney, only twenty-four escaped the yellow fever. When the 24th Infantry embarked for the United States only nine officers and 193 men answered the rollcall.

From September, 1898 to June 1899 the regiment was stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. In the summer of 1899 it was sent to the Philippines. Companies or detachments clashed with insurgents almost daily. Towns were occupied and outpost duty was necessary at all times. Road building parties required guards for safety and escorts had to be furnished for provision trains. The troops also aided in the organization and maintenance of the civil government in towns, supervising the elections.

Natives were murdering their fellow countrymen suspected of being friendly to Americans. Through the efforts of the 24th Infantry many murderers were arrested. Some were hanged and others were given prison terms.

Early in 1908 it returned to the United States and was sent to Fort Ontario and Madison Barracks, N. Y. The excellent discipline of members of the regiment made a favorable impression on citizens of New York, who expressed regret when the soldiers entrained in 1911 for the 24th Infantry's third journey to the Philippines.

**Again Sent  
To Mexico**

On March 28, 1916, the 24th Infantry marched into Mexico as a part of the punitive expedition, remaining south of the international border line until Feb. 5, 1917. It guarded the lines of communication, with headquarters at Dublan, Mexico.

As an organization the 24th Infantry was not ordered to France, but in every Negro organization that went overseas were old soldiers who had trained in the regiment and transferred to new organizations filling responsible positions.

In June, 1919, the 24th Infantry was again sent into Mexico to drive the Villista forces from Juarez and vicinity. This mission was accomplished with few casualties. Returning to El Paso and later to Columbus, N. M., in the spring of 1922 the regiment was ordered to its present station, Fort Benning, Ga., for duty with the Infantry school.

The 24th Infantry consists of 80 men recruited from every State in the Union. Col. Paul C. Galleher is regimental commander.

Regiments, Regular Army.

# Harlem Gives Prideful Greeting To 369th Infantry On Its Return From Two Weeks' Intensive Camp Training

## Citizens' Organizations and Veterans of Foreign Wars Form Honor Escort From Railroad Station to Regimental Armory

With their accoutrements shining, their equipment spic and span, as though they had just stepped out of their armory after a rigid inspection, instead of from two weeks strenuous and intensive field work at Camp Smith, the 369th Infantry, N. Y. N. G., with Col William A. Taylor and his staff in the lead, stepped from the train at the 125th street station of the New York Central Railroad and thrilled thousands of Harlemites of all races to enthusiastic and continued applause as they swung through the streets and avenues en route to the armory on West 143rd street.

The splendid regimental band, under direction of Lieut. Jacob Porter, augmented by the bugle and drum corps, burst forth into strains of martial music that brought men, women and children, even babes in arms, to the windows, porticos and roofs of the buildings along the line of march, many of whom, judging from their attire, had jumped from bed into bath robes and dressing gowns so as to not miss the sight of the gallant 369th as it stepped jauntily and lightly, but with disciplined military precision, back to Harlem and the ordinary hum drum duties of every day life.

### Citizens In Honor Escort.

The soldiers reached 125th street at 11.40 o'clock, and within a few minutes had detrained and formed into columns of four, headed by an honor escort composed of

Among the citizens constituting the honor escort were former Alderman John William Smith; former Court Clerk Michigan C. Brown; Dr. Marshall Ross A.

Clayton Deming, Attorney George Co. G. Capt. Chauncey M. Hooper; C. Hall, candidate for Assembly and Co. I. Capt. Miller. 19th A. D. in 1928; W. Clinton Total qualifications in all arms Holloway, Lucien H. White, Colored exceeded 300. a new regimenta Torres, Gilbert S. Moore, George mark. In terrain exercises and Foster, Major Vertner W. Tandy maneuvers, the Headquarters Co. Alexander King, superintendent o Capt. William G. Herbert, won Station O. U. S. Post Office, Wm commendation. K. Bell, J. Dalmus Steele and oth

### Citizens Were Pepped Up.

Immediately behind the escort of the regimental command post came the magnificent band, and it of the completion of its war diary inspiring strains lent vivacity and the completion of its war diary to the staidest civilian. Col all of which was rated as highly Taylor and his staff followed, lead as that accomplished by any other ng the 1,200 men of the regiment regiment this year.

It was a pridelul show that Har- The following members were given looked upon, for the only Ne-en bronze medals for 100 percent at- gro regiment had come back fromtendance for the year 1927 and 1928: camp with the honor of having Captains Rufus A. Atkins and achieved many records unsurpassed Myles A. Paige; First Lieutenant by any of the many other regi-James W. Johnson; Second Lieutenant making up New York's Na-anis Martin A. Sutton and Jesse Wade Pollins; First Sergeant Jas. R. Griffin; Sergeants Harry J. Pat-

The most unusual achievement credited to the regiment was dis- closed on Thursday at evening pa- grade when Col. Taylor awarded 174 ham L. Scott and Ira J. Williams; medals to men of the regiment, Corporals Alphonsus J. Russell, Jesse W. King, Joshua Munnings, and Frank Troutman; Privates Mack G. Brown, James A. Brown (deceased), Joseph Fields, Roman S. Murdock, Robert A. Jones, Geo. F. Overton, Baxter F. Jackson and Albert Robinson.

Evidence of the efficiency of the command was shown early in the week, as the regiment was moving towards the hills in the north of the military police barracks. Mak- ing quick time back to camp the work of the soldier boys confined the fire and prevented a conflagra- tion. The barracks had to be changed to temporary quarters.

The regiment bettered its last year's bayonet record by qualifying 53 men. Co. K, Capt. Danny Bailey, led, with Co. I, Capt. Harry Mil-

### Some of the Records.

The 3rd Battalion, Major Arthur Captain Atkins staged a field meet L. Van Deen commanding, won by Co. K. The military Ath- first place with the largest number of "100 Percenters," with the 2nd Saturday night to close the athlet- Battalion, Major James H. Ro-

as runner up. The Howitzer Co. The line of march from station commanded by Capt. De- to armory was down to 119th Moses, had 47 qualifications, waystreet, west to Seventh avenue, ahead of that unit's former mark-

The sanitation prizes for best kitchens was taken by Co. A, Capt. DeForest Johnson, while street

honors went in equal measure to

NEW YORK WORLD

SEP 12 1929

## \$1,053,000 TO ADD TO NEGRO ARMORY

New Administration Building for  
369th Infantry

CITY BOARD ASKS FUNDS

Granting Sure — \$1,447,000  
More Will Be Spent

The city Armory Board at a recent meeting adopted a resolution, it was learned last night, requesting the Sinking Fund Commissioners to appropriate \$1,053,000 for erection of an administration building adjacent to the 369th (Negro) Infantry, National Guard Armory on Fifth Avenue, between 142d and 143d Streets. This resolution is tantamount to the actual appropriation.

Preliminary plans for the building already have been prepared by Van Wart & Wein, architects, of No. 347 Madison Avenue.

Officials of the Armory Board could not be reached last night, but it was learned the requested appropriation is the first of approximately \$2,500,000 the city plans to spend on improving the armory and its vicinity. In addition to building the administration quarters, it was said, it is planned to improve the street in front, and to make a park and playground directly across from the armory in Fifth Avenue.

The 369th Infantry was formerly the 15th, and, under the leadership of Col. William Hayward during the World War the Negro soldiers of that regiment won a distinguished name in action. It is now commanded by Col. William Taylor.

John S. Van Wart of the architectural firm said the new administration building will have a frontage of 200 feet on Fifth Avenue, running back to the present armory, which sets back 110 feet. The present armory facilities afford almost no room for administration or recreation purposes, having vir-

ually nothing but drilling space.

The proposed administration building, Mr. Van Wart said, will have plenty of office space, officers' quarters and recreation centres, including a library. Detailed plans, however, he said, have not been decided upon.

Since Mayor Walker, Aldermanic President McKee and Comptroller Berry, as members of the Armory Board, are the majority members of the Sinking Fund, it is obvious that the appropriation will be granted at the Fund's next meeting.

Credit for initiating the improvement, it was said, belongs to Mayor

Walker and Alderman Fred R. Moore, Negro member from the 19th District. Mr. Moore is a Republican.

In a statement to The World last night, Mr. Moore said he and others in Harlem long have been advocating improvements to the armory and its vicinity, both of which, he described, are at present of dismal and uninviting appearance.

Mr. Moore said the Mayor's active interest was enlisted when the Mayor attended the Alderman's golden wedding anniversary, when the Alderman discussed the armory with him and Col. Taylor. The latter then invited Mayor Walker to inspect the armory. Mayor Walker, after his inspection, promised the action which resulted in the appropriation.

## Sharpshooters Of 369th Infantry Break Record

NEW YORK, Sept. 26. — (A. N. P.)—Records are being broken by the Three Hundred Sixty-ninth Infantry, now in its annual encampment at Camp Smith. The Harlem lads shattered all records for marksmanship on the rifle range last week and are now endeavoring to establish an all around record in the camp, which will stand for a long time. Colonel William H. Taylor is in command of Harlem's pride.

It has just been announced that over a million dollars worth of improvements are to be made on the Three Hundred Sixty-ninth Armory, which, as it stands, is one of the finest in the country. A new administration building and recreation center will be added to the outfit at the new approaches built. When completed, the armory will have a value of \$2,500,000.

N. Y. EVE. WORLD

SEP 12 1929  
MILLION MORE

WILL BE VOTED

369TH ARMORY

Negro Regiment's Quarters Will Cost \$2,500,000 When Finished

The 369th (Negro) Infantry, National Guard, will have an armory on Fifth Avenue, between 142d and 143d Streets, that will cost \$2,500,000, it was learned to-day. This regiment, formerly known as the 15th and commanded by Col. William Hayward made a splendid name for itself in the World War. Col. William Taylor is now the commanding officer.

With a resolution, tantamount to actual appropriation, the City Armory Board at a recent meeting requested Sinking Fund Commissioners to appropriate \$1,053,000 to erect an administration building adjacent to the present site on Fifth Avenue.

Preliminary plans for the building already have been prepared by Van Wart & Wein, architects, of No. 347 Madison Avenue. It was learned the appropriation is the first of approximately \$2,500,000 the city plans to spend on improving the armory and its vicinity. In addition to building the administration quarters, it was said, it is planned to improve the street in front, and to make a park and playground directly across from the armory in Fifth Avenue.

John S. Van Wart of the architectural firm said the new administration building will have a frontage of 200 feet on Fifth Avenue, running back to the present armory, which sets back 120 feet. The present armory facilities afford almost no room for administration or recreation purposes, having virtually nothing but drilling space.

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N. Y. EVE. WORLD

SEP 17 1929  
HARLEM GUARDS

WIN PRAISE FOR

WAR MANOEUVRES

Fire Breaks Out at Peekskill Camp During Tactical Demonstration

Staff Correspondent Evening World  
PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The intensive training of the 369th Infantry, New York National Guard, the Harlem outfit, on the difficult tactical problems started yesterday at Camp Smith. Col. William Taylor, commander of the colored regiment, received the praise of the Regular Army instructors for the marked efficiency of his men during the complicated manoeuvres.

Just as the troops were starting for the terrain north of the camp for the manoeuvres the fire alarm siren was sounded. An overheated stove in the quarters of the military police had set fire to the building. Before the fire gained much headway the soldiers had it under control, but it was necessary that Major Ruetershan, commander of the military police, remove his headquarters to another building.

At the morning manoeuvres a war strength company under Capt. Chauncey M. Cooper of Company G gave an exhibition of an advance extended order. This involved an advance with the flanks front and rear guarded against a "Red Army" stationed north of the reservation. In addition to launching of the attack under actual battle conditions, the troops demonstrated an efficient defense. During the manoeuvre Major Foss, Regular Army instructor, explained the movements to the troops not taking part, gathered to watch from surrounding hills.

During the afternoon an extended order demonstration of an attack upon a prepared position was given on the parade ground. This was under the direction of Lieut. Col. John Grimley. Preparations have been completed for the athletic meet of the regiment to-morrow afternoon under the direction of Capt. Atkins, athletic officer.

Capt. Walter Stark, U. S. A., has joined Lieut. Solomon Ward of the 369th in the training of the bayonet men. Capt. Alexander C. Garner, Chaplain, will stage an entertainment for the regiment in the Recreation Hall to-morrow evening. The Captain announced last night he expects to put on the best show ever given at the camp by the 369th.

A new tactical problem will be worked out to-day under the direction of Capt. W. Hibbard, Regular Army in-

structor. This problem will be staged east of the camp on the road to Lake Mohegan, and the whole regiment will be used in it.

## 20,000 Give 369th Rousing Sendoff as Famous Regiment Leaves for Camp

White Communist Girls Arrested for Urging Guardsmen to Stop Being Used as "Cannon Fodder" for Capitalists

Twenty thousand enthusiastic Harlemites lined Lenox avenue Sunday to see 1,200 soldiers of the 369th Infantry parade on their way to Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., where they will camp for two weeks. Immaculate in their regulation army togs and with each man carrying a thirty-pound pack, the soldiers marched down the avenue between two lines of cheering people, most of whom were women.

The line of march was from the 369th Infantry armory at West 143d street between Lenox and Fifth avenues to West 125th street, where buses took the men to camp. The regiment comprising three full battalions was headed in parade by Col. William A. Taylor and his regimental staff. In the staff were Lt. Col. John J. Grimley, Capt. Wilmer F. Lucas, regimental adjutant; Capt. Maynard K. Edmonds, regimental supply officer; Capt. A. C. Garner, regimental chaplain; Major Leo Fitz Neuron, regimental surgeon, and Capt. Elfred Lang, regimental officer of camp plans.

Commanding the first, second and third battalions were Majors A. F. Lamb, James Roach and Acting Major Arthur J. Van Veen. They were accompanied by their battalion staffs. Prior to the parade, which was a hour late starting, several deserters who had gotten leave from their work to go to camp and felt at the last moment they preferred Atlantic City, were rounded up and placed in line. All Sunday morning workers for the Communist party were busy distributing flamboyant appeals to the soldiers not to go to camp and trail to be "cannon fodder" for white capitalism.

Four young white girls were arrested by Patrolmen Graham and Seaman of the West 135th street station, charged with annoying the crowds and littering the streets with circulars. The girls gave their names as Lillian Roth, 20, 300 Pennsylvania avenue; Rachel Levine, 18, 563 Thames street; Georgia Kape, 18, 730 Melrose ave-

Any enlisted man in the 369th Infantry, or any regiment of the National Guard, who desires to take the preliminary examination may forward through his company and regimental commander an application in the form of a letter to the Adjutant General of the State, Albany, N. Y., on or before November 1. The application must show candidate's birth, whether he is married or single; date of present enlistment; present grade and organization, previous service, if any, with date of enlistment and discharge, and present post office address.

The candidates selected by the Governor, as a result of the preliminary examination, will be authorized to report competitor, the 24th Infantry rifle team knocked out a first place victory in the National reg-

The three high teams and their coaches, the 369th Infantry, 3,362 (out of a possible 3,500), 121st Engineers, 3,367, and the 1st Infantry, Vancouver Barracks, 3,340.

Washington, D. C., for scoring.

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usually nothing but drilling space. The proposed administration building, Mr. Van Wart said, will have plenty of office space, officers' quarters and recreation centres, including a library. Detailed plans, however, he said, have not been decided upon.

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In a statement to The World last night, Mr. Moore said he and others in Harlem long have been advocating improvements to the armory and its vicinity, both of which, he described, are at a low level and unworthy of the present of a city of 2,500,000. This present of a city of 2,500,000, it appeared.

Mr. Moore said the Mayor's active interest was enlisted when the Mayor World War Col. William Taylor is now attending the Alderman's golden wedding anniversary, when the Alderman discussed the armory with him and actual appropriation, the City Armory Col. Taylor. The latter then invited Board at a recent meeting requested Mayor Walker, after his inspection promised the action which resulted in the appropriation.

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**Eligible for Exams**  
To Enter West Point

Nine candidates from the New York National Guard are eligible to take the regular entrance examination to the United States Military Academy at West Point, according to an announcement from the War Department. The candidates will be selected by the Governor from successful competitors in a preliminary examination to be held on November 8 and 9, 1929.

The examination will include the following subjects, viz: algebra, trigonometry, plane geometry, English grammar, English composition, English literature, and general knowledge of United States history. Any enlisted man in the 369th Infantry, or any regiment of the National Guard, who desires to take the preliminary examination may forward through his company an application in the form of a letter to the Adjutant General of the State, Albany, N. Y., on or before November 1. The application must show candidate's birth, whether he is married or single; present grade and organization, previous service, if any, with date of enlistment and discharge, and permanent post office address.

The candidates selected by the Governor, as a result of the preliminary examination, will be authorized by the War Department to report for the regular entrance examination but victory in the National reg-

**24th Infantry are Rifle Champions**

WASHINGTON, (C N S)—Scoring fifteen points more than its nearest competitor, the 24th Infantry scored a knockout victory in the National rifle championship match recently staged at various posts throughout the United States. The 24th won its match in competition with twenty other teams which represented each Corps Area. Each team fired the match in its own range and the targets were then sent to Washington, D. C., for scoring.

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Soldiers-1929

Regiments, Regular Army

# Famous 24th Infantry, Crack Negro Regiment of the United States Army, Celebrates Its 60th Anniversary History of Organization Discloses Many Glo- rious Achievements, Including Volunteer Service in Cuban Yellow Fever Epidemic

The 24th United States Infantry, now stationed at Fort Benning, Ga., was originally formed on November 1, 1869, through the merging of two war time regiments, the 38th and 41st, at Fort McNavitt, Texas, with Brevet Brigadier General Randall S. McKenzie, who had won fame during the Civil War, as its colonel.

The celebration of its 60th birthday was held Friday, November 1, 1929, with a program of activities that started with a service at 8:30 a. m. in the Service Club and ended with an all-star colored cast moving picture in the 24th Infantry Theatre at 7 p. m.

At 8:30 a. m., the entire regiment headed by the band, marched to the Service Club and Theatre, and listened to a program which included music by the band and an invocation by the regimental chaplain, A. W. Thomas. Extracts from the history of the regiment were given and there were speeches from the oldest soldier and youngest recruit Sergeant William McCauley and Private William E. Norris, respectively.

## Medals and Trophies Given.

An address was given by the regimental commander, Col. Paul C. Galleher, after which he presented medals, trophies and insignias won by individuals and organizations for marksmanship and athletic contests during the year.

At 10 a. m., the regiment marched to the athletic field, formed a hollow square, and engaged in a series of military and athletic competitions, each company

State of Oklahoma. They were in charge of thousands of Indians—Kiowas, Comanches, Apapahoes and southern Cheyennes, who had been expatriated from the North as punishment, and to keep whites out of the Territory. The whites were more trouble than all the redskins. With the westward moving of the population, the settlers were needing protection from the Indians, and the 24th was moved, in 1888, to stations in New Mexico and Arizona, guarding settlers and miners from Indian outbreaks. It was not until 1897 that the entire regiment was together in one station, being sent to Fort Douglass, Utah. This was the first home in a civilized community that the regiment had occupied in the twenty-eight years of its organization.

## Helped Take Fort San Juan

On April 20, 1898, the regiment started East enroute to service in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, sailing from Tampa, Fla., on June 14, disembarking at Siboney on June 25. The regiment marched upon Santiago on July 1, and engaged in the capture of San Juan Hill with the 6th, 16th and 13th regiments on infantry. Eight officers and seventy-seven enlisted men were killed or wounded that day. The regiment had the honor of holding Fort San Juan until July 9, when it was moved into the trenches, where it stayed until hostilities ceased on July 15.

On the same day, reports came of the breaking out of yellow fever among the soldiers and that Siboney, 14 miles away, had turned into a hospital. At 3 o'clock orders were received for the 24th to proceed to Siboney for duty in the hospital. The regiment marched at 5:30, reaching the infected town at 3:30 a. m., with 15 officers and 456 enlisted men, Major A. C. Markley, commanding.

600 patients were in the main hospital and a great pest post was about a mile away. 3,000 troops, two supply depots and more than 200 Spanish prisoners were in camp nearby. Not only were the camps crowded, but they were also filthy and unhealthy condition following their previous occupancy by Spanish and Cuban hospitals. The regiment camped with the sick.

## A Glorious Record.

The need for sixty-five men as nurses for the pest camp, where yellow fever patients were dying without attention, and seventy other men for hospital duty as nurses, cooks, burial parties and attendants, was made known and volunteers were called for to fill these dangerous posts.

To the everlasting glory of the

24th, practically the entire regiment stepped forward, not hesitating in the face of a possible death from the plague. As July came to its close, the yellow fever had overran all camps. Surgeons, nurses and hospital stewards were stricken, and sick and well within a radius of fifty feet. One officer of the 24th had died, two others were expected to die, three were dangerously ill, and five others were sick. Of the sixty-five enlisted men sent to the camp the majority had succumbed, their places being filled by volunteers.

Of the 456 soldiers of the 24th who marched to Siboney, not a complaint was heard from officer or enlisted man. The regiment finally marched on August 26 enroute back to the United States. Regimental colors were flying and the band was playing—but of the 1,000 officers and 456 enlisted men there marched only 9 officers and 198 men.

## Aguinaldo's Capture.

After ten months in Utah and Wyoming, the 24th, except for Company L, spent three years—1899 to 1901—on duty in the Philippines during the Philippine Insurrection, and it was through an officer of the 24th, Lieut. James D. Taylor jr., that information was secured enabling Gen. Funston to capture the famous Aguinaldo. During this period, Company L was on duty in Alaska.

Until 1905, the regiment was stationed at posts in Montana, returning to the Philippines in December of the year for its second tour of foreign service. Returning to the United States in 1908, the regiment was stationed at Fort Ontario and Madison Barracks, N. Y., remaining there until 1911, when the third journey to the Philippines was made, staying there until September, 1915. Five months were spent at the Presidio, San Francisco, then to Texas border. The 24th marched into Mexico on March 28, 1916, and remained south of the international border until February 5, 1917, with headquarters at Dublin, Mexico.

After service in New Mexico and another trip into Mexico to drive Villista forces from Juarez and vicinity, the regiment, in the spring of 1922, was ordered to its present station at Fort Benning, Ga., or duty with the Infantry School.

## National Rifle Contest

### Won by 24th Infantry

WASHINGTON, D. C. Scoring fifteen points more than its nearest competitor, the 24th Infantry small bore rifle team knocked out a clean-cut victory in the national regimental

small bore championship match recently staged at various posts throughout the United States. The 24th won its match in competition with twenty other teams, which represented each corps area. Each team fired the match on its own range and the targets were then sent to Washington, D. C., for scoring. The three high teams and their scores were: 24th Infantry, 3,382 (out of a possible 3,500); 121st Engineers of Washington, D. C., 3,367, and the 7th Infantry, Vancouver Barracks, Washington, 3,340.

## 25th Infantryman Who Cussed Out Roosevelt

The Bullet, official weekly of the 25th Infantry, Nogales, Ariz., tells this unusual Roosevelt story:

It goes back to the days of 1896 when Theodore Roosevelt was leading the Rough Riders in Cuba.

George S. Thompson, now 61 years of age, of Apache Junction and now a member of the 25th Infantry, was, during the Spanish-American war, attached as messenger interpreter to the Second Division in Cuba.

Thompson, finding food scarce, broke into a captured store and stole flour enough to make himself some flap-jacks, which the soldiers called

slap-jacks. He hid them behind his "pup" tent on a road intersection.

Later a man with glasses and whom on account of his general appearance he took to be a war correspondent, spied Thompson's flap-jacks and appropriated them. Coming across the field, Thompson beat him in language that is unprintable.

The "war correspondent" offered him ten dollars in gold for his food but that only served to make Thompson cuss the loader.

After the war was over Thompson came to Washington in an attempt to obtain a commission in the Philippine sports. Through his friend Senator Spooner, Thompson was taken to the White House and introduced to President Roosevelt as a man who had fought with him in Cuba.

No sooner was the introduction over than Roosevelt, cocking his head to one side, shot out:

"Where were you on the morning of the 24th of June?"

"Sir, I was camped on the side of the road leading to Saboney."

His body bears 11 wounds, a dozer of polo cuts and many arrow and spear wounds.

President of the United States in my service.

"Do you remember somebody steal your flapjacks?"

"Yes sir."

"Do you remember cussing me out for stealing them?"

The answer to this was a startled

"No sir, I never cussed out the

Regiments, Regular Army

**Famous 24th Infantry, Crack Negro**

Regiment of the United States Army,

**Celebrates Its 60th Anniversary**

# History of Organization Discloses Many Glorious Achievements, Including Volunteer Service in Cuban Yellow Fever Epidemic

The 24th United States Infantry, now stationed at Fort Benning, Ga., was originally formed on November 1, 1869, through the merging of two war-time regiments, the 38th and 41st, at Fort McNavitt, Texas, with Brevet Brigadier General Randall S. McKenzie, who had won fame during the Civil War, as its colonel.

ay was held Friday, November 1. At 12.45 p. m., each company of 920, with a program of activities, had the scene of a ban- ar- hat started with a service at 8.30 p. m. for the enlisted men, their m., in the Service Club and end-of-the-year party, which tu- ed with an all-star colored cast was followed by a dance from 3 o'c- moving picture in the 24th Infantry Co. in the garrison gymnasium for the soldiers and their guests. The theatre at 7 p. m.

At 8.30 a. m., the entire regimental band, headed by the regimental band, and marched to the Service Club and Theatre, and listened to a program which included music by the band and an invocation by the regimental chaplain, A. Thomas. Extracts from the history of the regiment were given, and there were speeches from the oldest soldier and youngest recruit Sergeant William McCauley and Private William E. Norris, respectively.

**Medals and Trophies Given.**

An address was given by the regimental commander, Col. Paul C. Galleher, after which he presented medals, trophies and insignias to individuals and organizations by individuals and athletic teams during the year.

At 10 a. m. the regiment marched. After eleven years of service in the athletic field, formed a hot-bed of military and athletic competitions, each company old Indian Territory, now the To

Helped Take Fort San Juan

On April 20, 1898, the regiment started East enroute to service in Cuba during the Spanish-American war.

### Aguinaldo's Capture.

On June 23. The regiment marched upon Santiago on July 1, and engaged in the capture of San Juan L. Hill with the 6th, 16th and 13th regiments on infantry. Eighty of the officers and seventy-seven privates were killed or wounded the day. The regiment had the honor of holding Fort San Juan until July 9, when it was moved into the trenches, where it stayed until hostilities ceased on July 15.

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Thompson, finding food scarce, broke into a captured store and stole flour enough to make himself some flap-jacks, which the soldiers called flap-jacks.

the same day, reports came until 1905, the regiment was still among the breaking out of yellow fever at posts in Montana, returning the soldiers and that Siboney to the Philippines in December, 14 miles away, had been the year for its second tour of duty in the hospital. The regiment Madison Barracks, N. Y., remaining at 5.30, reaching the plague there until 1911, when the third tour was at 3.30 a. m., full journey to the Philippines was with 15 officers and 456 enlist-made, staying there until September, 1915. Five months were spent at the Presidio, San Francisco, the capital and a great pest post was Texas border. New Mexico, and the 24th marched into Mexico on March 28, 1916, and supply depots and more than remained south of the international Spanish prisoners were in camp at border until February 5, 1917. Not only were the coming with headquarters at Dublin, Mexico added, but they were also from

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*10-5-29*

*Thompson's flapsacks*

President of the United States is

**A Glorious Record.**

After service in New Mexico and another trip into Mexico to drive Villista forces from Juarez and vicinity, the regiment, in the spring of 1922

## National Kitle Contest

Won by 24th Infantry.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Scoring his 17th point more than its nearest competitor, the 24th Infantry small forward knocked out a clean victory in the national semifinals.

"Where were you on the morning of the 24th of June," "Sir, I was camped on the side of the road leading to Saboné."

"Do you

"No sir, I never cussed out the

# WAR DEP'T PUTS ISSUE TO STATE

## Third Battalion Disbands Upon Order Sent Out At Washington

The famous Eighth Regiment, the pride of Illinois, faces disbandment by the United States War Department according to reports that have been current for the past week. Chicago battalions of this national guard unit became the subject of government correspondence the latter part of last month when it was suggested by military authorities at Washington that the Illinois government disband the regiment as a whole. Action had already been taken on the 3rd battalion of the regiment which is composed of downstate troops.

Federal recognition was withdrawn from this battalion and the companies have been disbanded gradually until there is now no representatives of the Old Eighth at Danville, Springfield, Metropolis, Peoria and Quincy. This order included the disbandment of the headquarters company officered by Lieut. George Christly.

Major Robert A. Byrd of Springfield, who was favorably mentioned for the leadership of the regiment, is now on the reserve list. This downstate unit had been in existence for thirty years.

### Economy Measure

The war department is said to have based its decision for disbandment of the 3rd battalion on the fact that the units of this division were in small towns with a limited population to draw from for enlistment. It regarded the further maintenance of this battalion unjustified under present conditions, and it said to have con-

cluded that the strength allotted this battalion could be more effectively employed in other organizations of the 33rd division, which is composed of all white regiments.

War department officials are said to have suggested to the Illinois military authorities that all strength of the Eighth Regiment be concentrated in Chicago, but even this suggestion carried with it a supplementary idea to disband the regiment as a whole. Continued unsatisfactory conditions were assigned as the reason it is claimed. At the last government inspection it was pointed out that thirteen units of the Eighth were given very unsatisfactory reports. Another Federal inspection will be held in January.

The disbanded 3rd battalion included over three hundred men. The officers of the unit were transferred to the national guard reserve.

The Eighth has never been a component part of the 33rd division. It was a special allotment regiment, and even during the World War left this country as such until brigaded with French troops.

Illinois is allotted 11,000 soldiers by the war authorities. Authority to reorganize the downstate units has been denied, but it was pointed out by friends of the regiment that recently the war department had given permission for the enlistment of white men to form the Black Horse troop and Aerial Squadron, using the surplus left over by the disbandment of the Eighth downstate unit. These troops are to be composed, it is said, of sons of wealthy white Illinois citizens ambitious for military attainment.

## 372nd Won Applause

BOSTON HERALD REPORTER NOTES UNUSUAL ACCLAM FOR COLORED BATTALION AT BUNKER HILL

The Boston Herald of Tuesday published the following in its report of the Bunker Hill parade: Applause

The 11st infantry, the 182nd infantry and the 372nd infantry marched behind their own bands. The 372nd is mentioned for the leadership of the negro command of the Massachusetts regiment, is now on the reserve list. This downstate unit had been in existence for thirty years.

The war department is said to have based its decision for disbandment of the 3rd battalion on the fact that the units of this division were in small towns with a limited population to draw from for enlistment. It regarded the further maintenance of this battalion unjustified under present conditions, and it said to have con-

By now the colored people can surely realize just what the present Federal Administration, headed up by President Hoover, intends to do for them. So far and up to the minute less has been done by way of recognition and appreciation for services rendered than ever before in the history of the so-called Republican Party. It is significant to us that the colored people have not yet sent in their resolutions, their petitions and their delegations pleading for patronage. Perhaps it is understood that such conduct would be futile, perhaps they are not forgetful of the frozen attitude of Calvin Coolidge, perhaps they have a feeling that the time is not ripe, at any rate, a strange silence has permeated the entire structure of the race. Nothing has been said and nothing has been done. It is high time that the colored people all over the United States took cognizance of the fact that they are being squeezed out of the political picture. It is high time that some definite, determined step be taken as to the future use of our vote. Regardless of what is concluded by Mr. Hoover, we still believe that something can be done with our vote that will compel the nation to deal with us.

If the Grand Old Eight Regiment is ripped asunder by the new policy of the war department a blow will be struck at one of the most noble institutions and contributions of the American colored people. The Eighth Regiment has made history, brought glory to the flag and has spilled its blood unremittingly. We realize that mistakes have been made in the internal management of the Armory but no greater than the mistakes that have been made in more important departments of the government. The Eighth Regiment's Third Battalion has been disbanded and who knows what will happen to the other two battalions. Who is safeguarding the interests of our people in this country anyway? Who is on the front line trenches contending with the enemy? Are all of us to sit around and philosophize and deliver grandiloquent speeches while our interests are going to the how-wows? Somebody must fight the battles of the people. This newspaper is calling attention to the situation and our leaders will be held to strict accountability.

## Member of 24th Infantry Given Soldiers Medal

For the second time within the space of a few days, official commendation from high authority has been given to an enlisted man of Ft. Benning. Last week a Ft. Benning soldier was cited in War Department order for meritorious services in rescuing an endangered horse belonging to his battery. This week comes the news from Washington of the award to another man of the Soldier's Medal, a decoration which is given in

recognition of conspicuous acts of bravery performed in time of peace.

Private First Class Lawrence A. Tillis, a Negro soldier of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, is the recipient of the medal, which is awarded to him for an act of courage which he performed at the risk of his own life. Several months ago Tillis and a number of his comrades were returning from Atlanta on an army bus which plunged through a broken bridge and into a swollen stream. Several of the soldiers were unable to swim and Tillis, an athlete of local note, rescued four of them at imminent peril of his own life. The incident was reported to the War Department and the award of the decoration, accompanied by a warm letter of congratulation from the Chief of Infantry followed.

## Negro Regiment Rifle Champions

WASHINGTON, June 24.—(CNS). Scoring fifteen points more than its nearest competitor, the 24th Infantry small bore rifle team knocked out a clean-cut victory in the national regimental rifle championship match recently staged at various posts throughout the United States. The 24th won its match in competition with twenty other teams, which represented each corps area. Each team fired the match on its own range and the targets were then sent to Washington, D. C., for scoring. The three high teams and their scores were: 24th Infantry, 3,382 (out of a possible 3,500); 121st Engineers of Washington, D. C., 3,367, and the 7th Infantry, Vancouver Barracks, Washington, 3,340.

JOURNAL NOV 1 1929 PEORIA ILL.

## COMPANY M IS DISBANDED

The disbanding of company M, Eighth Illinois infantry, the local colored militia unit, ends the life of one of the most picturesque of local institutions. The mustering out of the company was due to the fact that it was not maintained at its required strength, and for this the Negro population of Peoria has nobody but itself to blame.

We are sorry company M is to exist in this community no longer. The black race served valiantly during the late war, and colored militia units provide the nucleus of the colored troops which must always be a part of this country's national defense establishment.

We hope the time will come when the younger colored men of Peoria will again seek to establish and maintain a militia company in this community.